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ABSTRACT

This report attempts to provide a comprehensive picture of total federal financial support for education since fiscal year 1980. To the extent possible, outlays, or actual dollars spent, were used rather than obligations (spending commitments), with the exception of funds for academic research at institutions of higher education. Federal education funding is grouped into three categories: (1) on-budget support; (2) off-budget support; and (3) nonfederal funds generated by federal programs. Federal support for education, excluding estimated federal tax expenditures, was an estimated $100.1 billion in fiscal year (FY) 1995, an increase of $37.3 billion (in current dollars), or 59%, since FY 90. After adjustment for inflation, federal support for education increased 36.5% between FY 90 and FY 95. On-budget funds for 1995 were estimated to be $73.8 billion (in constant dollars). Off-budget funds and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation were estimated at $26.2 billion, a rise of 135% in current dollars between FY 90 and FY 95. Between FY 80 and FY 95 federal on-budget funds for elementary and secondary education increased 18%, and postsecondary funds declined 14%. Other education funds increased 75%, and funds for research at institutions of higher education increased 48%. Six appendixes present detailed tables. (Contains 3 figures, 18 text tables, and 6 appendix tables.) (SLD)

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ED 392 853

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# FEDERAL $UPPORT FOR EDUCATION

## FISCAL YEARS 1980 TO 1995

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NATIONAL CENTER FOR EDUCATION STATISTICS

# FEDERAL $UPPORT FOR EDUCATION

## FISCAL YEARS 1980 TO 1995

CHARLENE M. HOFFMAN
DATA DEVELOPMENT DIVISION

U.S. Department of Education
Office of Educational Research and Improvement
NCES 95-215

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November 1995

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# Highlights

The federal government provides support for education well beyond programs funded through the Department of Education (ED). Federal support for education, excluding estimated federal tax expenditures,[1] was an estimated $100.1 billion in fiscal year (FY) 1995, an increase of $37.3 billion, or 59 percent, since FY 90. After adjustment for inflation, federal support for education increased 36 percent between FY 90 and FY 95 (see tables 1A and 1B, page 5).

- For FY 95, on-budget federal funds for education programs were estimated to be $73.8 billion—an increase of 43 percent since FY 90 in current dollars or an increase of 22 percent after being adjusted for inflation. Off-budget support and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation (predominantly postsecondary education loans) were estimated at $26.2 billion, a rise of 135 percent in current dollars between FY 90 and FY 95 and 101 percent in constant dollars (see tables 1A and 1B, page 5).

- Between FY 80 and FY 95, after being adjusted for inflation, federal on-budget program funds for elementary and secondary education increased 18 percent; postsecondary education funds declined 14 percent; other education funds (which include funds for libraries, museums, cultural activities, and miscellaneous research) increased 75 percent; and funds for research at universities and university-administered research and development centers increased 48 percent (see table 2B on page 7).

- Between FY 90 and FY 95, funds for elementary and secondary education rose by 37 percent in constant dollars, postsecondary funds rose by 11 percent, other education funds rose by 27 percent, and research rose by 8 percent (see table 2B on page 7).

- In FY 95, ED outlays totaled $32.9 billion, reflecting an increase of 35 percent after being adjusted for inflation from FY 80 and an increase of 22 percent between FY 90 and FY 95. ED's share of total federal on-budget education funds rose from 38 percent in FY 80 to 45 percent in FY 90 and FY 95 (see figure 2, page 8 and table 3, page 9).

- Over 57 percent of federal education support, excluding estimated federal tax expenditures, went to educational institutions in FY 95. Another 18 percent was used for student support. The remaining 24 percent went to banks and other lending agencies, libraries, museums, and federal institutions (see tables 7A and 7B, pages 16–17).

- Schools and colleges derive about 11 percent (FY 95) of their revenues from the federal government, with the remaining revenues coming from state and local governments, individuals, and private organizations. Of the estimated $508.3 billion in direct expenditures by schools and colleges in FY 95, revenues from federal sources amounted to $57.3 billion and revenues from other sources amounted to $451.0 billion (see tables 9A and 9B, pages 22–23).

- The estimated federal share of expenditures of educational institutions declined from 14 percent in FY 80 to 10 percent in FY 90, but rose to 11 percent in FY 95. Among elementary and secondary educational institutions, the federal share declined from 12 percent in FY 80 to under 8 percent in FY 90, but rose to almost 9 percent in FY 95. Among institutions of higher education, the federal share declined from 18 percent in FY 80 to almost 14 percent in FY 90 and over 15 percent in FY 95 (see tables 9A and 9B, pages 22–23).

[1] Definitions of federal tax expenditures and other technical terms are in the Definitions section of this report on page 29.

- In FYs 80, 85, 90, and 95, federal support was distributed across levels and other educational purposes as follows (see tables 1A and 1B, page 5 and tables 2A and 2B, pages 6–7):

| Level | FY 80 | FY 85 | FY 90 | FY 95[1] |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | [In billions of **current** dollars] | | | |
| On-budget | $34.5 | $39.0 | $51.6 | $73.8 |
| Elementary and secondary | 16.0 | 16.9 | 22.0 | 35.2 |
| Postsecondary | 11.1 | 11.2 | 13.7 | 17.7 |
| Libraries, museums, and other | 1.5 | 2.1 | 3.4 | 5.0 |
| Research at educational institutions | 5.8 | 8.8 | 12.6 | 15.9 |
| Off-budget support and nonfederal funds[2] | 4.9 | 8.7 | 11.2 | 26.2 |
| Total | 39.3 | 47.8 | 62.8 | 100.1 |
| | [In billions of **constant** FY 95 dollars] | | | |
| On-budget | $64.0 | $54.4 | $60.3 | $73.8 |
| Elementary and secondary | 29.7 | 23.6 | 25.7 | 35.2 |
| Postsecondary | 20.6 | 15.6 | 15.9 | 17.7 |
| Libraries, museums, and other | 2.9 | 2.9 | 4.0 | 5.0 |
| Research at educational institutions | 10.8 | 12.3 | 14.7 | 15.9 |
| Off-budget support and nonfederal funds[2] | 9.0 | 12.2 | 13.1 | 26.2 |
| Total | 73.0 | 66.6 | 73.3 | 100.1 |

[1] Estimated.
[2] Off-budget support and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation. For more detailed discussion see Off-Budget Support and Nonfederal Funds section on pages 12–14.

- The federal agencies providing the largest amounts of education program funds in FY 95 were (see table 3, page 9):

| Agency | FY 80 | FY 85 | FY 90 | FY 95[1] |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | [In billions of **current** dollars] | | | |
| Dept. of Education | $13.1 | $16.7 | $23.2 | $32.9 |
| Dept. of Health and Human Services | 5.6 | 5.3 | 8.0 | 12.7 |
| Dept. of Agriculture | 4.6 | 4.8 | 6.3 | 9.1 |
| Dept. of Labor | 1.9 | 1.9 | 2.5 | 4.3 |
| Dept. of Defense | 1.6 | 3.1 | 3.6 | 3.7 |
| Dept. of Energy | 1.6 | 2.2 | 2.6 | 2.6 |
| National Science Foundation | 0.8 | 1.1 | 1.6 | 2.2 |
| National Aeronautics and Space Administration | 0.3 | 0.5 | 1.1 | 1.8 |
| Dept. of Veterans Affairs | 2.4 | 1.3 | 0.8 | 1.5 |
| Dept. of the Interior | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.7 |
| | [In billions of **constant** FY 95 dollars] | | | |
| Dept. of Education | $24.4 | $23.3 | $27.1 | $32.9 |
| Dept. of Health and Human Services | 10.4 | 7.4 | 9.3 | 12.7 |
| Dept. of Agriculture | 8.5 | 6.7 | 7.3 | 9.1 |
| Dept. of Labor | 3.5 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 4.3 |
| Dept. of Defense | 2.9 | 4.3 | 4.2 | 3.7 |
| Dept. of Energy | 3.0 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 2.6 |
| National Science Foundation | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.9 | 2.2 |
| National Aeronautics and Space Administration | 0.5 | 0.7 | 1.3 | 1.8 |
| Dept. of Veterans Affairs | 4.4 | 1.8 | 0.9 | 1.5 |
| Dept. of the Interior | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.7 |

[1] Estimated.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of the Undersecretary, unpublished data, and National Center for Education Statistics, compiled from data appearing in U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government*, fiscal years 1982 to 1996; National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development*, fiscal years 1980 to 1995; and unpublished data obtained from various federal agencies. (See tables A and B in appendix.)

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# Introduction

The U.S. Department of Education was created in May 1980. Most of the programs in the Department of Education were formerly in the Office of Education in the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. This report attempts to provide a comprehensive picture of total federal financial support for education since fiscal year 1980.[2] The appendix tables in the back of this report have additional historical data for fiscal years 1965, 1970, and 1975. In order to account fully for all federal support for education, programs having significant educational components are included, even if they have additional purposes (see tables A and C, pages 33 and 35 in appendix).

Assembling data on federal funds for education is difficult for a number of reasons. First, federal education programs are found in dozens of federal departments and agencies. Although some consolidation of education programs in one federal agency was achieved with the establishment of the U.S. Department of Education in 1980, many large and significant federal education programs remain outside the Department. In order to provide a more complete account of federal support for education, the education support from other federal agencies has been included.

A second complicating factor is that many federal programs involving education have other primary purposes. For example, education-related programs range from cultural activities conducted in this country and abroad to some major training institutions, such as the Foreign Service Institute and the FBI Academy. A variety of concerns—ranging from reducing poverty in programs like Head Start to veterans' assistance—are addressed, in part, through federal education programs (see table C, page 35 in appendix).

Also in the Medicare program there are education-related programs. These programs are called "direct medical education" (DME) and "indirect medical education" (IME). Both DME and IME money goes to teaching hospitals. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services can only provide the costs of these Medicare programs since FY 90. Because of accounting procedures, they cannot go back any further, but these programs did exist and were funded since the 1960s. Table C in the appendix has footnoted the dollar amounts expended in the 1990s, but they are not included in the total because this report is comparing dollar amounts spent between FY 80 and FY 95. For more details see the Sources and Methodology section (see pages 25–27).

Third, off-budget support and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation are sometimes overlooked or misunderstood, but contribute a significant share of total support for education (see pages 12–14).

The fourth factor is estimated federal tax expenditures related to education, which in this report include only reductions in tax revenue received by the federal government due to deductions, exemptions, and credits allowable in the tax code. Education programs can be supported either by direct funding or by indirect funding mechanisms such as tax expenditures (see page 15).

It is also important to note that FY 95 data are mostly estimated and may be subject to later revision. These estimates of FY 95 outlays are provided by various federal agencies and the U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 1996*.

To the extent possible, outlays were used in this report rather than obligations, with the exception of funds for academic research at institutions of higher education. *Outlays* are the actual amount of dollars spent. *Obligations* are spending commitments by the federal government that will require outlays either immediately or in the future.[3]

This report has put federal education funding into three categories: on-budget support, off-budget support, and nonfederal funds generated by federal programs. Some analysts also consider funding provided through federal tax expenditures as potential education funding. Unless otherwise noted, these tax expenditures are excluded from tables in this publication (see table A, page 33 in appendix).

1. On-budget funding for federal programs is generally set through Congressional appropriations.

2. Off-budget support is federal money that has been excluded from the budget by law. Off-budget support in this report is the loan volume in the Federal Direct Student Loan (FDSL) program, recently renamed the William D. Ford Direct Loan Program.

3. Nonfederal funds are generated by federal programs that provide loan guarantees and interest subsidies to support loan capital raised through various private and public sources. The nonfederal funds are not recorded in the federal budget, but contingent federal financial responsibility exists for most of these funds in the form of federal guarantees and subsidies for student loans made by banks and

[2] Some data have been revised from *Federal Support for Education: Fiscal Years 1980 to 1994* and *Digest of Education Statistics, 1994*.

[3] A more detailed description is in the Definitions section, page 29.

other lending institutions. Nonfederal funds are also made available for education purposes when federal programs require matching funds or offer incentives and subsidies. Almost all such nonfederal education funds go to postsecondary education.

4. Federal tax expenditures are revenue deductions attributable to provisions of the federal tax laws that allow a special exclusion, exemption, or deduction from gross income or that provide a special credit, a preferential rate of tax, or a deferral of tax liability. An example would be charitable contributions to educational institutions.

This report shows current and constant dollar comparisons, based on the federal funds composite deflator from the U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 1996*. The inflation index rose 85.5 percent between FY 80 and FY 95. Additional technical information appears in the Sources and Methodology section, pages 25–27.

The National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) plans to continue publishing an annual report on federal funds for education. Other reports on federal funds for education that have been published through the U.S. Department of Education are *Estimating Federal Funds for Education: A New Approach Applied to Fiscal Year 1980* (Office of Planning, Budget, and Evaluation); *Federal Support for Education*, various years (NCES); and *Digest of Education Statistics*, Chapter IV, various years (NCES).

This report has received extensive reviews by individuals within and outside the Department of Education. The author gratefully acknowledges their time and expert advice. Within the Office of Educational Research and Improvement (OERI), Thomas D. Snyder, Mary J. Frase, W. Vance Grant, and Frank Johnson reviewed the manuscript. Phil Carr designed the cover. Also within the Department of Education, Office of the Undersecretary, Kirk Siegwarth reviewed the manuscript. Outside reviewers were Jay Noell from the Congressional Budget Office, whose advice and help were much appreciated, and Aromie Noe from the Office of Management and Budget.

# Federal Support for Education

## Growth of Federal On-Budget Funds, Off-Budget Support, and Nonfederal Funds: 1965 through 1995

Federal support for education is estimated to be $100.1 billion in fiscal year (FY) 95, an increase of 154 percent since FY 80. After adjustment for inflation, the increase amounts to 37 percent. Federal education support includes federal program funds (on-budget), off-budget support, and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation but excludes estimated federal tax expenditures. (See tables 1A, 1B, and table A in appendix.)

Even after being adjusted for inflation, federal on-budget program funding for education rose dramatically between FY 65 and FY 75, amounting to an increase of 204 percent for elementary and secondary education; 256 percent for postsecondary education; 139 percent for other education, which includes libraries, museums, cultural activities, and miscellaneous research; and almost 5 percent for research at educational institutions (see figure 2 and table A in appendix). Off-budget support and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation grew from virtually nothing in FY 65 to $3.9 billion in 1995 dollars in FY 75.

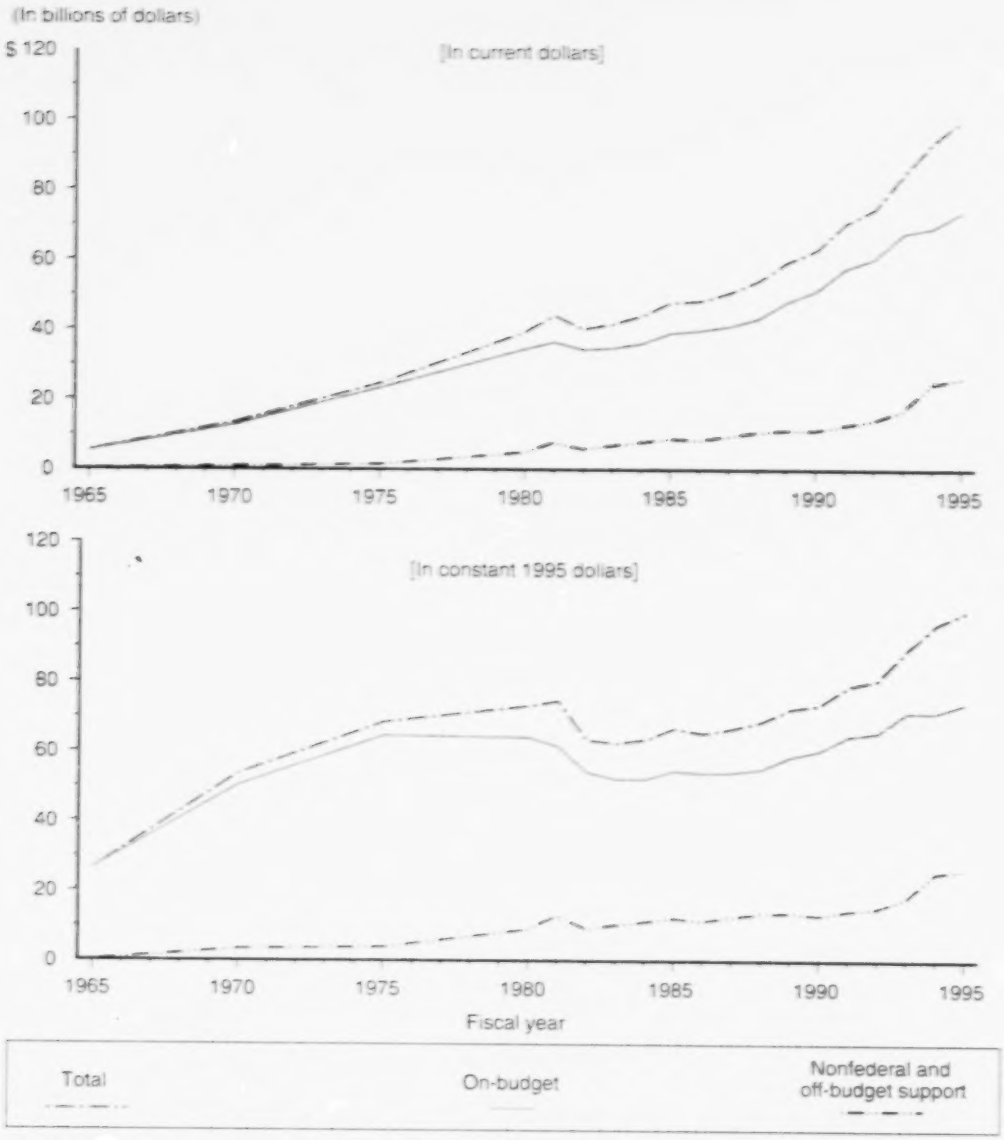
Between FY 75 and FY 80, funding for most programs remained relatively stable, except for other education, which dropped over 35 percent, and off-budget support and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation for student loans, which grew rapidly (132 percent). Because of the expansion of the student loans programs—in part through the Middle Income Student Assistance Act of 1978, which made all students eligible for subsidies regardless of need—off-budget support and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation rose from $3.9 billion in FY 75 to $9.0 billion in FY 80 (constant 1995 dollars).

After declining in the early 1980s, federal on-budget funds for education began to rise slightly in FY 87 in constant dollars, reflecting increases in support for elementary and secondary education, other education, and research at colleges and universities. Other education went up and down in constant dollars during the early 1980s and began to rise in FY 86. However, postsecondary education did not show any increase until FY 89. The main reason for this decline was the termination of two programs: the old GI Bill and the Social Security postsecondary benefits programs (see tables A and C in appendix).

Between FY 80 and FY 83, the total of federal on-budget funds, off-budget support, and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation dropped almost 15 percent after adjustment for inflation (see table 1B and table A in appendix). This change reflects the effects of a substantial drop in on-budget program funds for education (19 percent) and an increase of almost 14 percent in the volume of off-budget support and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation. After 1983, the total of federal on-budget funds, off-budget support, and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation began to rise again, increasing 60 percent by 1995 after adjustment for inflation. This rise was due to increases for federal on-budget program funds for elementary and secondary education (61 percent), postsecondary education (10 percent), "other" education (52 percent), research at colleges and universities (47 percent), and an increase of 156 percent for off-budget support and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation. Overall, federal on-budget funds for education are estimated to have increased 42 percent between FY 83 and FY 95 in constant dollars.

Off-budget support and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation showed an increase in real (constant) dollars between FY 80 and FY 95 (191 percent), but there were significant fluctuations throughout the period. These amounts tend to fluctuate because of changes in interest rates and program legislation which affect the number and amount of student loans.

**Figure 1.--Federal support for education, total, on-budget funds, and off-budget support and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation: Fiscal years 1965 to 1995**




SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics; compiled from data appearing in the U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government*, fiscal years 1965 to 1996; National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development*, fiscal years 1965 to 1995; and unpublished data.

## Table 1A.—Federal support for education, by category: Fiscal years 1980 to 1995

[Amounts in billions of **current** dollars]

| Category of support | Fiscal year | | | | Percent change, FY80 to FY 95* | Percent change, FY 85 to FY 95* | Percent change, FY 90 to FY 95* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1980 | 1985 | 1990 | 1995* | | | |
| **Total** | **$39.3** | **$47.8** | **$62.8** | **$100.1** | **154.3** | **109.6** | **59.3** |
| Federal programs, on-budget | 34.5 | 39.0 | 51.6 | 73.8 | 114.0 | 89.2 | 43.0 |
| Off-budget support and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation | 4.9 | 8.7 | 11.2 | 26.2 | 440.6 | 200.8 | 134.6 |

*Estimated

## Table 1B.—Federal support for education, by category: Fiscal years 1980 to 1995

[Amounts in billions of **constant** FY 95 dollars]

| Category of support | Fiscal year | | | | Percent change, FY 80 to FY 95* | Percent change, FY 85 to FY 95* | Percent change, FY 90 to FY 95* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1980 | 1985 | 1990 | 1995* | | | |
| **Total** | **$73.0** | **$66.6** | **$73.3** | **$100.1** | **37.1** | **50.4** | **36.5** |
| Federal programs, on-budget | 64.0 | 54.4 | 60.3 | 73.8 | 15.4 | 35.7 | 22.5 |
| Off-budget support and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation | 9.0 | 12.2 | 13.1 | 26.2 | 191.4 | 115.8 | 100.9 |

*Estimated

NOTE: Percentages based on unrounded numbers. Because of rounding, details may not add up to totals. Constant dollars are based on the composite deflator used in the U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 1996*. Excludes federal tax expenditures.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of the Undersecretary, unpublished data, and National Center for Education Statistics, compiled from data appearing in U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government*, fiscal years 1982 to 1996; National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development*, fiscal years 1980 to 1995, and unpublished data obtained from various federal agencies. (See table A in appendix.)

# Federal Program Support for Education, On-Budget

Federal education program funds are estimated to be $73.8 billion for FY 95. In current dollars, this amount reflects an increase of 114 percent between FY 80 and FY 95. After adjustment for inflation, the increase is 15 percent between FY 80 and FY 95 (see tables 2A and 2B and table A in appendix). Federal program funds generally have increased over the past 12 years, rising by 42 percent in constant dollars between 1983 and 1995, following a decline between 1980 and 1983 (see tables 2A, 2B, and table A in appendix). Over half of the increase occurred between 1990 and 1995.

Elementary and secondary education programs accounted for the largest share of federal program support, $35.2 billion or 48 percent in FY 95. Expenditures for elementary and secondary education programs increased 18 percent between FY 80 and FY 95 in constant dollars, but showed the same pattern of decreasing in the early 1980s and rising in the late 1980s as did federal education funding overall.

Postsecondary education programs received $17.7 billion of federal program support, or about 24 percent of federal education funds in FY 95. In constant dollars, postsecondary education programs showed a decline between 1980 and 1995 (14 percent). The main reason for this decline was the termination of two programs. The first program, the old GI Bill in the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, was limited to individuals with active military service before 1977. In FY 80, $1.6 billion was spent, but in FY 95 no funds were spent. The second program, Social Security postsecondary benefits program in the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, was phased out in August 1985. In FY 80, $1.6 billion was spent in Social Security postsecondary benefits.

Federal support for research conducted at universities and at university-administered research and development centers accounted for $15.9 billion, or 22 percent of the total share of on-budget funds for FY 95. Federal support for research showed an increase in constant dollars of 48 percent between FY 80 and FY 95.

The remaining 7 percent of federal program support, or about $5.0 billion, is for "other" education programs, which include libraries, museums, cultural activities, and miscellaneous research. "Other" education programs increased 75 percent from FY 80 to FY 95, after adjustment for inflation. The "other" education programs fluctuated in the early 1980s, but have risen since FY 86 (see figure 1 and table A in appendix).

## Table 2A.—Federal on-budget program funds for education, by level or other educational purpose: Fiscal years 1980 to 1995

[Amounts in billions of **current** dollars]

| Level of education or educational purpose | Fiscal year | | | | | Percent change | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1980 | 1983 | 1985 | 1990 | 1995* | FY 80 to FY 95* | FY 83 to FY 95* | FY 85 to FY 95* | FY 90 to FY 95* |
| **Total** | **$34.5** | **$34.7** | **$39.0** | **$51.6** | **$73.8** | **114.0** | **112.6** | **89.2** | **43.0** |
| Elementary and secondary | 16.0 | 14.5 | 16.9 | 22.0 | 35.2 | 119.6 | 142.3 | 108.3 | 60.1 |
| Postsecondary education | 11.1 | 10.8 | 11.2 | 13.7 | 17.7 | 59.1 | 64.5 | 58.3 | 29.6 |
| Other | 1.5 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 3.4 | 5.0 | 223.8 | 127.5 | 137.9 | 48.2 |
| Research at educational institutions | 5.8 | 7.2 | 8.8 | 12.6 | 15.9 | 174.5 | 120.2 | 80.1 | 26.3 |

*Estimated

## Table 2B.—Federal on-budget program funds for education, by level or other educational purpose: Fiscal years 1980 to 1995

[Amounts in billions of **constant** FY 95 dollars]

| Level of education or educational purpose | Fiscal year | | | | | Percent change | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1980 | 1983 | 1985 | 1990 | 1995* | FY 80 to FY 95* | FY 83 to FY 95* | FY 85 to FY 95* | FY 90 to FY 95* |
| **Total** | **$64.0** | **$52.1** | **$54.4** | **$60.3** | **$73.8** | **15.4** | **41.7** | **35.7** | **22.5** |
| Elementary and secondary | 29.7 | 21.8 | 23.6 | 25.7 | 35.2 | 18.4 | 61.4 | 49.4 | 37.1 |
| Postsecondary education | 20.6 | 16.1 | 15.6 | 15.9 | 17.7 | –14.2 | 9.6 | 13.6 | 11.0 |
| Other | 2.9 | 3.3 | 2.9 | 4.0 | 5.0 | 74.5 | 51.6 | 70.7 | 26.9 |
| Research at educational institutions | 10.8 | 10.9 | 12.3 | 14.7 | 15.9 | 48.0 | 46.7 | 29.2 | 8.2 |

*Estimated.

NOTE: Percentages based on unrounded numbers. Because of rounding, details may not add up to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, compiled from data appearing in U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government*, fiscal years 1982 to 1996; National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development*, fiscal years 1980 to 1995; and unpublished data obtained from various federal agencies. (See table A in appendix.)

Among federal agencies, the Department of Education (ED) is the largest provider of education funds at all program levels except for research. ED's estimated FY 95 program funds were $32.9 billion—45 percent of the total (see table 3 and tables B and C in appendix). In terms of spending for research at universities, the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) provides the most—$6.6 billion, or 42 percent of the total spent on research.

While total federal program funds for education and related activities have increased 15 percent in constant dollars between FY 80 and FY 95, education spending changes varied greatly among federal departments and agencies (see table 3 and tables B and C in appendix). For example, education spending by the Department of Veterans Affairs declined from $4.4 billion to $1.5 billion (65 percent) between FY 80 and FY 95, after adjustment for inflation. The reason for the decline is the termination of the Department of Veterans Affairs' largest education program, the old GI Bill, limited to individuals with active military service before 1977. However, the new GI Bill, which was enacted in October 1984, established two new peacetime educational programs, which increased 241 percent in constant dollars between FY 90 and FY 95. In contrast, National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) education spending increased from $0.5 billion to $1.8 billion, an increase of 283 percent between FY 80 and FY 95 (see table 3). NASA education spending has shown a large increase because of more federal spending on research (see table C in appendix).

Of the 10 largest providers of federal education program funding, seven had an increase in federal spending, after adjusting for inflation, between FY 80 and FY 95. Only the Department of Veterans Affairs, the Department of Energy, and the Department of the Interior showed a decrease. However, between FY 90 and FY 95 the Department of Veterans Affairs showed an increase (73 percent). The agencies that showed the largest percentage increases in constant dollars were NASA (283 percent), National Science Foundation (49 percent), Department of Education (35 percent), Department of Defense (29 percent), and Department of Labor (25 percent). Between FY 90 and FY 95 the Department of Energy (13 percent), the Department of Defense (11 percent), and the Department of the Interior (6 percent) registered a decrease after adjusting for inflation.

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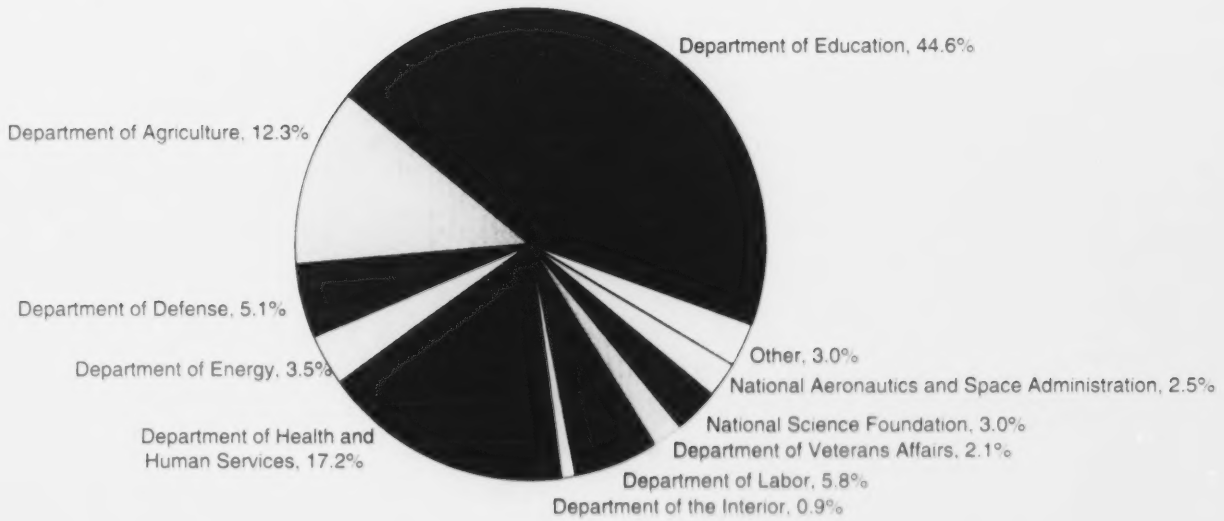
## Figure 2.--Federal on-budget funds for education, by agency: Fiscal year 1995


Department of Education, 44.6%
Department of Agriculture, 12.3%
Department of Defense, 5.1%
Department of Energy, 3.5%
Department of Health and Human Services, 17.2%
Other, 3.0%
National Aeronautics and Space Administration, 2.5%
National Science Foundation, 3.0%
Department of Veterans Affairs, 2.1%
Department of Labor, 5.8%
Department of the Interior, 0.9%

Total=$73.8 billion

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, compiled from data appearing in the U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 1996;* and the National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development, Fiscal Years 1993, 1994, and 1995.*

## Table 3.—Largest providers of federal on-budget education program funding, by agency: Fiscal years 1980, 1985, 1990, and 1995

[Amounts in billions of **constant** FY 95 dollars]

| Agency | FY 80 | | FY 85 | | FY 90 | | FY 95* | | Percent change, FY 80 to FY 95* | Percent change, FY 90 to FY 95* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Amount | Percent of total | Amount | Percent of total | Amount | Percent of total | Amount | Percent of total | | |
| **Total** | **$64.0** | **100.0** | **$54.4** | **100.0** | **$60.3** | **100.0** | **$73.8** | **100.0** | **15.4** | **22.5** |
| Dept. of Education (ED) | 24.4 | 38.1 | 23.3 | 42.8 | 27.1 | 44.9 | 32.9 | 44.6 | 35.2 | 21.6 |
| Dept. of Health and Human Services (HHS) | 10.4 | 16.3 | 7.4 | 13.6 | 9.3 | 15.4 | 12.7 | 17.2 | 21.8 | 36.5 |
| Dept. of Agriculture (USDA) | 8.5 | 13.2 | 6.7 | 12.3 | 7.3 | 12.1 | 9.1 | 12.3 | 6.9 | 23.8 |
| Dept. of Labor (DOL) | 3.5 | 5.4 | 2.7 | 5.0 | 2.9 | 4.9 | 4.3 | 5.8 | 24.7 | 46.9 |
| Dept. of Defense (DOD) | 2.9 | 4.5 | 4.3 | 8.0 | 4.2 | 7.0 | 3.7 | 5.1 | 29.4 | -11.1 |
| Dept. of Energy (DOE) | 3.0 | 4.7 | 3.1 | 5.8 | 3.0 | 5.0 | 2.6 | 3.5 | -12.4 | -12.8 |
| National Science Foundation (NSF) | 1.5 | 2.3 | 1.6 | 2.9 | 1.9 | 3.1 | 2.2 | 3.0 | 48.8 | 20.3 |
| National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 2.5 | 282.8 | 42.1 |
| Dept. of Veterans Affairs (VA) | 4.4 | 6.8 | 1.8 | 3.3 | 0.9 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 2.1 | -64.9 | 73.1 |
| Dept. of the Interior (INT) | 0.8 | 1.3 | 0.8 | 1.4 | 0.7 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 0.9 | -15.4 | -6.1 |
| All other federal agencies | 4.3 | 6.7 | 2.0 | 3.7 | 1.7 | 2.8 | 2.2 | 3.0 | -47.9 | 30.2 |

*Estimated.

NOTE: Percentages based on unrounded numbers. Because of rounding, details may not add up to totals. See table B in appendix for current dollars.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, compiled from data appearing in U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government*, fiscal years 1982 to 1996; National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development*, fiscal years 1980 to 1995; and unpublished data obtained from various federal agencies.

### *Elementary and Secondary Programs*

Almost 44 percent of the $35.2 billion spent by the federal government in FY 95 on elementary and secondary education came from the Department of Education (ED) (see table C in appendix). Some of ED's major programs in elementary and secondary education are: Title I, Education for the Disadvantaged (the second largest single federally funded elementary and secondary education program (20 percent)); Education for Individuals with Disabilities; Chapter 2, School Improvement Programs, which among some of these programs are the Safe and Drug-Free Schools programs and the Eisenhower Professional Development program and the Innovative Education program; Vocational and Adult Education; and Impact Aid.

The Department of Agriculture, the second largest provider for elementary and secondary education activities (23 percent), funds the child nutrition programs (the largest federally funded elementary and secondary education programs (22 percent)). Among other federal agencies with substantial outlays in elementary and secondary education is the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) (14 percent), which funds the Head Start program for preschool children who are disadvantaged and also provides support to students under 19 who are covered by Social Security Benefit programs. HHS also funds the Aid for Dependent Children (AFDC) work programs created by the Family Support Act of 1988, which provides funds for the Job Opportunities and Basic Skills training programs for parents with dependent children on AFDC. The Department of Labor provides for classroom training and other programs through the Job Training Partnership Act, including the Job Corps program. These programs provide basic literacy and vocational skills training for educationally and economically disadvantaged youths. The Department of Defense (DOD) operates a large number of schools for children whose parents are U.S. military personnel stationed overseas or at certain installations in the United States. The Overseas Dependents Schools program is DOD's largest elementary and secondary program. The Department of the Interior provides funds for education and welfare services for American Indians through programs in the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The Department of Veterans Affairs funds vocational and job training programs for disabled service members and veterans.

### *Postsecondary Programs, On-Budget*

Among federal agencies, the Department of Education is the primary provider of funds for postsecondary education (excluding research), spending $14.1 billion, or 79

percent of the $17.7 billion of federal support for postsecondary education in FY 95. The largest federal programs in postsecondary education are ED's Student Financial Assistance (SFA) programs and the Federal Family Education Loan (FFEL) program, formerly the Guaranteed Student Loan (GSL) program. The on-budget funding of the FFEL program primarily includes special allowances to lenders, in-school subsidized interest payments, and payments for loan defaults. The SFA and FFEL funds made available through nonfederal organizations as a result of these programs are included under nonfederal support. ED also has a new program, Federal Direct Student Loan (FDSL) program, recently renamed the William D. Ford Direct Loan Program, that will be phased in, beginning with the 1994–95 academic year. The Student Loan Reform Act of 1993 authorized this new program. FDSL will provide loans to students primarily through postsecondary institutions using capital raised by the U.S. Treasury rather than through private lenders and will provide borrowers with greater choice in repayment plans. Although these capital amounts are not considered on-budget, the subsidy costs associated with them are considered as an on-budget outlay. The second largest provider of postsecondary education, the Department of Veterans Affairs, funds programs under the new GI Bill (Montgomery Bill) for veterans and members of the Selected Reserve Armed Forces. The Department of Health and Human Services, the third largest provider, supports college education through its Health Training programs and National Institutes of Health training grants. The Department of Defense, the fourth largest provider of funds for postsecondary education, provides funds for tuition assistance for military personnel, operation of service academies, the Senior Reserve Officer Training Corps, and professional development for officers.

### *Other Education Programs*

Other education programs provide funds for special institutions, libraries, professional development at specific institutes, and a variety of cultural activities conducted in this country and abroad and some miscellaneous research. In FY 95, almost two-thirds of these funds came from the Department of Education and almost 9 percent came from the Department of Agriculture. Next are the Library of Congress, Agency for International Development, and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). The Corporation for National and Community Service, which is a new agency that provides education grants of up to $4,725 per year to people age 17 years or older who perform community service before, during, or after postsecondary education starting in FY 94, the Department of Health and Human Services, National Archives and Records Administration, and the National Endowment for the Humanities also made substantial outlays for "other" education-related programs. The largest "other" education program in FY 95 was the Rehabilitation Services and Disability Research program funded through the Department of Education.

### *Research*

The Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) funds large amounts of research at universities and university-sponsored research and development centers. HHS expended $6.6 billion, or 42 percent of the $15.9 billion of federal support going to research in FY 95, exceeding the research funding of any other federal department.

The Department of Energy ($2.6 billion) and the National Science Foundation ($2.0 billion) also provide large amounts of funding for research at universities and related institutions. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration ($1.8 billion) and the Department of Defense ($1.8 billion) are the only other agencies with estimated expenditures for university research exceeding $1 billion in FY 95. The Department of Education provided $330 million in FY 95 (see table 4 and table C in appendix).

## Table 4.—The largest on-budget education program activities, by level or other educational purpose: Fiscal years 1980, 1985, 1990, and 1995

[Amounts in billions of **constant** FY 95 dollars]

| Level of education or other educational purpose, by program and agency | Outlays | | | | Percent change, FY 80 to FY 95* | Percent change, FY 90 to FY 95* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | FY 80 | FY 85 | FY 90 | FY 95* | | |
| | Elementary and secondary | | | | | |
| **Total** | **$29.7** | **$23.6** | **$25.7** | **$35.2** | **18.4** | **37.1** |
| Child nutrition programs (USDA) | 6.3 | 5.1 | 5.8 | 7.6 | 22.0 | 31.5 |
| Education for the disadvantaged (ED) | 5.9 | 5.9 | 5.2 | 7.0 | 18.3 | 34.0 |
| Education for individuals with disabilities (ED) | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.9 | 3.6 | 136.9 | 91.3 |
| Head Start (HHS) | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 3.5 | 159.2 | 109.0 |
| Training programs (DOL) | 2.6 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 3.3 | 27.2 | 57.9 |
| School improvement programs (ED) | 1.5 | 0.7 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 8.6 | 14.4 |
| Vocational and adult education (ED) | 1.6 | 0.9 | 1.5 | 1.5 | −3.3 | 1.2 |
| Impact aid (ED) | 1.3 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.1 | −15.0 | 14.2 |
| Job Corps (DOL) | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 19.6 | 20.7 |
| Payments to states for AFDC work programs (HHS) | — | — | 0.5 | 0.9 | — | 74.7 |
| Overseas dependents schools (DOD) | 0.6 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 34.5 | −16.3 |
| Other elementary/secondary programs | 6.2 | 3.5 | 2.7 | 3.1 | −50.7 | 14.1 |
| | Postsecondary education | | | | | |
| **Total (on-budget)** | **$20.6** | **15.6** | **$15.9** | **$17.7** | **−14.2** | **11.0** |
| Student financial assistance (ED) | 6.8 | 5.8 | 6.9 | 7.3 | 6.3 | 5.1 |
| Federal Family Education Loans (ED) | 2.6 | 4.9 | 5.1 | 4.7 | 81.6 | −7.1 |
| Other postsecondary programs | 11.2 | 4.8 | 3.9 | 5.7 | −49.2 | 44.9 |
| | Other | | | | | |
| **Total** | **$2.9** | **$2.9** | **$4.0** | **$5.0** | **74.5** | **26.9** |
| Rehabilitative services and disability research (ED) | 0.8 | 1.1 | 2.1 | 2.6 | 222.5 | 22.9 |
| Other education programs | 2.1 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 2.5 | 18.2 | 31.5 |
| | Research | | | | | |
| **Total** | **$10.8** | **$12.3** | **$14.7** | **$15.9** | **48.0** | **8.2** |
| Research (HHS) | 3.9 | 4.5 | 5.7 | 6.6 | 71.5 | 16.0 |
| Research (DOE) | 2.7 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 2.6 | −5.4 | −12.4 |
| Research (NSF) | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 42.5 | 18.0 |
| Research (NASA) | 0.5 | 0.7 | 1.3 | 1.8 | 282.8 | 42.1 |
| Research (DOD) | 1.2 | 1.7 | 2.2 | 1.8 | 49.8 | −18.0 |
| Other research programs | 1.1 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 2.3 | 23.1 |

*Estimated
—Not applicable.

NOTE: Percentages based on unrounded numbers. Because of rounding, details may not add up to totals. See table C in appendix for current dollars. See table 3 for the names of federal agencies abbreviated above.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, compiled from data appearing in U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government*, fiscal years 1982 to 1996; National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development*, fiscal years 1980 to 1995; and unpublished data obtained from various federal agencies.

# Off-Budget Support and Nonfederal Funds Generated by Federal Legislation

Federal support for education extends beyond those amounts included in the U.S. Budget. To measure the impact of the federal role in supporting education, one must also take into account nonfederal funds that are made available for education purposes when federal programs require matching funds or offer incentives and subsidies. Even though nonfederal funds are excluded from the federal budget, a contingent federal financial responsibility exists for most of this support in the form of federal guarantees and subsidies for student loans made by banks and public and private lending authorities. This responsibility may result in additional federal spending which has to be financed by taxes, borrowing, or other means. Almost all education-related, nonfederal funding occurs in the area of loans for postsecondary students.

Nonfederal funds in this report have both nonfederal and on-budget funding components. The Federal Family Education Loan (FFEL) program subsidizes and guarantees low-interest loans to students and parents. The on-budget components include the interest paid to the lender while the borrower is in school, and if required, a special allowance paid to lenders. The federal government pays interest subsidies to over 7,500 lenders and guarantees loans against default through reinsurance payments to over 42 guaranty agencies. If the borrower defaults on the loan, there is another on-budget component. This is the amount of the loan for which the lender must be reimbursed. The nonfederal funds component is the capital provided by private lenders for student loans. This program is being reduced beginning in the 1994–95 school year and being supplemented by the Federal Direct Student Loan (FDSL) program, which was recently renamed the William D. Ford Direct Loan Program. In addition to the creation of Direct Loans, the Student Loan Reform Act (SLRA) of 1993 mandates major changes in the FFEL program, including new fees for lenders and holders of some FFEL loans and new risk-sharing structures, under which states, loan holders, and guaranty agencies are responsible for some loan default costs. The SLRA also lowers FFEL borrower interest rates and origination fees.

The new Federal Direct Student Loan (FDSL) program (William D. Ford Direct Loans) is a streamlined student loan system that began making loans as of July 1, 1994, and began to operate along with the FFEL system. The FDSL program had approximately 5 percent of the total new loan volume (combined FFEL program and FDSL program loans) in 1994–95, and is projected to expand to 40 percent in 1995–96 and 50 percent in 1996–97. Under the FDSL program, loan capital is provided directly by the federal government, using Treasury borrowing, rather than through federal subsidization of private lenders and state-level guaranty agencies. The government's ability to borrow funds at relatively low interest rates and its ability to contract for low cost loan servicing makes the Direct Loan program less expensive than the subsidies paid to lenders and guaranty agencies in the FFEL program. The on-budget support will be administrative costs, interest subsidies to borrowers, and the accounting for loan defaults. For purposes of this report, the off-budget support will be the capital provided by the federal government for student loans.

The Perkins Loans program (formerly the Direct/Defense Loans), initially authorized under the National Defense Education Act of 1958, currently has some 2,700 participating institutions that administer the Perkins Loans revolving funds. These revolving funds have been built up over 30 years of federal capital contributions (these are the on-budget funds), with institutions providing one dollar for every nine federal dollars (the institutions' contributions are the nonfederal funds). In 1992, amendments changed the institutional match to 50 percent for low-default schools participating in the expanded lending option; 25 percent for all others. There are also Perkins Loans cancellations payments which are related to cancellation of loan obligations of borrowers. Institutional funds are reimbursed by the federal government for debts cancelled as a result of a borrower engaging in certain public service occupations, such as teaching in Head Start programs, full-time law enforcement, or nursing. These cancellations payments are on-budget funds. The annual maximum amount a student can borrow under the Perkins Loans program is $3,000 for undergraduates and $5,000 for graduate and professional students.

The Income Contingent Loan (ICL) program, created by the Higher Education Amendments of 1986, was a demonstration project that had a 10-institution limit on participation. These 10 institutions were required to match federal capital contributions at the rate of one institutional dollar for every nine federal dollars. On July 1, 1992, the ICL program was repealed by the Higher Education Act Amendments and the remaining funds were transferred to the Perkins Loans, College Work-Study, and the Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant programs. One fea-

ture of the former ICL repayment program became a standard feature in student loans in the 1993 Student Loan Reform Act, which is that the repayment program allows a student to take a low-paying, community-oriented job without the fear of defaulting. Both the Perkins Loans and the ICL have revolving loan funds, for making new loans and for collecting loans, that the institutions are responsible for administering. The federal capital contributions to the Perkins Loans and the ICL programs are the on-budget funds and the institutions' capital contributions are the nonfederal funds.

The State Student Incentive Grant (SSIG) program provides incentives to states to develop state-level, need-based postsecondary student grant and community service work-study programs. Federal funds are matched by state contributions on a dollar-for-dollar basis, although some states choose to overmatch. When the program was first authorized in 1972, fewer than 30 states had undergraduate grant programs. Now all states participate and state expenditures have continued to expand, even as federal funding has dropped or remained level.

Under the Work-Study program, the Department of Education makes grants to participating institutions to help pay salaries of undergraduate and graduate students working part-time, typically in on-campus jobs. In 1992, the institutional-matching share was 30 percent. In 1993, 1994, and 1995, the institutional-matching share was 25 percent. Institutions are required to use at least 5 percent of their work-study allocation to pay students employed in community service jobs beginning in award year 1994–95.

The Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant (SEOG) program is "campus-based" like the Work-Study program in that they both are administered primarily by the participating institutions using yearly allocations of federal funds. The SEOG program provides grant assistance to undergraduate students who demonstrate need under a statutory need-analysis system. Beginning in 1993, the federal share of such grants may not exceed 75 percent of the total grant. The SEOG program provides grant assistance of up to $4,000 per academic year to undergraduate students with demonstrated financial need.

Some $26.2 billion in off-budget support and nonfederal funds that are generated by federal legislation that do not appear as budget authority or outlays in the U.S. Budget assisted postsecondary students and institutions of higher education in FY 95. These funds constituted 26 percent of the total federal support for education. These funds associated with postsecondary education, combined with on-budget postsecondary education programs and research, amounted to $59.9 billion in FY 95, or about 60 percent of the total federal support for education (see tables 5A, 5B, and table A in appendix).

Under the FFEL program, new student loans totaling $18.7 billion were made in FY 95. The FDSL loans accounted for $7.1 billion in FY 95 and the Perkins Loans program accounted for an additional $.05 billion in matching funds for low-cost loans. In FY 95, it is estimated that the SSIG program aided students with $.06 billion in state-appropriated SSIG expenditures used to match federal funds. The nonfederal share of the SEOG program amounted to $0.2 billion and under the Work-Study program, employer contributions to student earnings amounted to $0.2 billion.

## Table 5A.—Off-budget support and nonfederal funds for education generated by federal legislation: Fiscal years 1980, 1990, and 1995

[Amounts in millions of **current** dollars]

| Federal programs | Off-budget support and nonfederal funds | | | Percent change, FY 80 to FY 95[1] | Percent change, FY 90 to FY 95[1] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | FY 80 | FY 90 | FY 95[1] | | |
| **Total** | **$4,855.7** | **$11,187.2** | **$26,248.2** | **440.6** | **134.6** |
| **Total off-budget support** | | | | | |
| Federal Direct Student loans | — | — | 7,094.0 | — | — |
| **Total nonfederal funds** | | | | | |
| Federal Family Education loans | 4,598.0 | 10,826.0 | 18,663.0 | 305.9 | 72.4 |
| Perkins loans | 31.8 | 15.0 | 52.7 | 65.7 | 250.8 |
| Income Contingent loans[2] | — | 0.5 | — | — | — |
| State Student Incentive Grants | 76.5 | 59.2 | 63.4 | –17.1 | 7.1 |
| Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants | — | 48.8 | 184.6 | — | 278.3 |
| Work-Study aid | 149.4 | 237.7 | 190.5 | 27.5 | –19.8 |

[1] Estimated.
[2] Closed in 1992.
—Not applicable.

## Table 5B.—Off-budget support and nonfederal funds for education generated by federal legislation: Fiscal years 1980, 1990, and 1995

[Amounts in millions of **constant** FY 95 dollars]

| Federal programs | Off-budget support and nonfederal funds | | | Percent change, FY 80 to FY 95[1] | Percent change, FY 90 to FY 95[1] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | FY 80 | FY 90 | FY 95[1] | | |
| **Total** | **$9,007.1** | **$13,063.3** | **$26,248.2** | **191.4** | **100.9** |
| **Total off-budget support** | | | | | |
| Federal Direct Student loans | — | — | 7,094.0 | — | — |
| **Total nonfederal funds** | | | | | |
| Federal Family Education loans | 8,529.2 | 12,641.5 | 18,663.0 | 118.8 | 47.6 |
| Perkins loans | 58.9 | 17.5 | 52.7 | –10.7 | 200.4 |
| Income Contingent loans[2] | — | 0.6 | — | — | — |
| State Student Incentive Grants | 141.9 | 69.1 | 63.4 | –55.3 | –8.3 |
| Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants | — | 57.0 | 184.6 | — | 224.0 |
| Work-study aid | 277.1 | 277.6 | 190.5 | –31.2 | –31.4 |

[1] Estimated.
[2] Closed in 1992.
—Not applicable.

NOTE: Percentages based on unrounded numbers. Because of rounding, details may not add up to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of the Undersecretary, unpublished data. (See table A in appendix.)

# Estimated Federal Tax Expenditures to Support Education

Federal support for education also comes indirectly through the U.S. tax code. For example, deductions allowed for state and local taxes—major sources of local education funding—on federal income tax returns reduce federal revenues and are known as federal tax expenditures. At the same time, tax expenditures reduce the burden of school support on individual taxpayers, mainly taxpayers who itemize. Some of these federal education tax expenditures are deductions of charitable contributions to educational institutions; exclusions of scholarships, fellowships, and GI Bill benefits from taxable income; personal exemption status on parents' federal income taxes for dependent students over 19 years of age; and exemption from federal taxes of interest income from state and local school bonds and student loan bonds.

Altogether federal tax expenditures on education were estimated at $21.2 billion in FY 90, reflecting a decrease of 14 percent since 1980, after adjusting for inflation. Although there were fluctuations from year to year during this period, there was a significant drop in FY 88 (see table A in appendix). The Tax Reform Act of 1986 may have curtailed tax subsidies in several ways. First, it eliminated or restricted certain deductions and exemptions. Second, increases in the standard deduction may have turned many former itemizers into nonitemizers, reducing the subsidy value of such items as the deductibility of local school property taxes. And third, marginal tax rates have been reduced, shifting taxpayers into lower brackets and lowering the value of all remaining deductions, exclusions, and exemptions.

The reason for referring to these subsidies as "tax expenditures" is that the benefits provided by the federal government through tax preferences are equivalent to benefits that could be provided in the form of direct federal outlays for education. Consequently, federal tax subsidies should be taken into account when providing a comprehensive assessment of federal financial support for education.

## Table 6.—Estimated federal tax expenditures for education: Fiscal years 1975 to 1990

[Amounts in billions of **current** and **constant** FY 95 dollars]

| Estimated federal tax expenditures | FY 75 | FY 80 | FY 85 | FY 89 | FY 90 | Percent change, FY 80 to FY 90 | Percent change, FY 89 to FY 90 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| In current dollars | $8.6 | $13.3 | $18.0 | $16.9 | $18.1 | 36.2 | 7.4 |
| In constant dollars | 23.8 | 24.7 | 25.1 | 20.6 | 21.2 | −14.3 | 2.9 |

NOTE: Percentages based on unrounded numbers. Because of rounding, details may not add up to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, contractor reports by Stephen M. Barro: "Federal Tax Expenditures, FY 1980 to 1984," "Federal Tax Expenditures, FY 1984 to FY 1988;" and "Estimates of Federal Tax Expenditures for Education, Selected Fiscal Years, FY 1975 to FY 1990." (See table A in appendix.)

# Recipients of Federal Education Support

Not all federal education support goes directly to schools, colleges, universities or other traditional education institutions. Some goes directly to students (for school costs, for out-of-pocket expenses, and off-campus housing), some to banks (to pay interest subsidies and default costs on guaranteed loans), some for direct federal services (such as military academies or overseas dependents schools), and some for other institutions such as libraries or museums.

Recipients of federal education support are grouped in the following categories in this report: local education agencies (LEAs), state education agencies (SEAs), students, institutions of higher education (IHEs), and the federal government (FED), which itself is a recipient of federal education funds when it spends directly for education and related activities. (See figure 3, and tables 7A, 7B, and tables D, E, and F in appendix). Also tabulated are "multiple" recipients, a category used to capture federal funds available to more than one type of eligible recipient, and "other" recipients, a category that includes Indian tribes, private nonprofit agencies, and banks.

The initial recipient of federal education funds is frequently not the ultimate recipient of the funds. For example, SEAs apply for and receive federal aid that they pass on to their LEAs, while much federal student assistance is channeled through colleges to students who then spend it on tuition and books and room and board at the same IHEs.

## Table 7A.—Federal support for education, by type of ultimate recipient: Fiscal years 1980, 1990, and 1995

[Amounts in billions of **current** dollars]

| Ultimate recipient | FY 80 | | FY 90 | | FY 95[1] | | Percent change, FY 80 to FY 95[1] | Percent change, FY 90 to FY 95[1] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Amount | Percent | Amount | Percent | Amount | Percent | | |
| **Total** | **$39.3** | **100.0** | **$62.8** | **100.0** | **$100.1** | **100.0** | **154.3** | **59.3** |
| Local education agencies | 10.9 | 27.8 | 13.9 | 22.1 | 20.7 | 20.7 | 89.7 | 49.3 |
| State education agencies | 1.4 | 3.5 | 3.3 | 5.2 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 294.7 | 67.4 |
| College students[2] | 9.1 | 23.2 | 10.5 | 16.8 | 18.5 | 18.5 | 102.6 | 75.4 |
| Institutions of higher education | 11.2 | 28.6 | 20.4 | 32.5 | 31.0 | 31.0 | 176.2 | 52.0 |
| Federal government | 1.4 | 3.5 | 2.4 | 3.9 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 126.9 | 29.3 |
| Multiple types | 2.5 | 6.4 | 5.5 | 8.8 | 10.4 | 10.4 | 313.0 | 87.8 |
| Other | 2.8 | 7.0 | 6.7 | 10.7 | 10.8 | 10.8 | 291.3 | 60.5 |

[1] Estimated.
[2] This includes estimated off-campus spending by students. See methodology section for estimation procedures.

## Table 7B.—Federal support for education, by type of ultimate recipient: Fiscal years 1980, 1990, and 1995

[Amounts in billions of **constant** FY 95 dollars]

| Ultimate recipient | FY 80 | | FY 90 | | FY 95[1] | | Percent change, FY 80 to FY 95[1] | Percent change, FY 90 to FY 95[1] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Amount | Percent | Amount | Percent | Amount | Percent | | |
| **Total** | **$73.0** | **100.0** | **$73.3** | **100.0** | **$100.1** | **100.0** | **37.1** | **36.5** |
| Local education agencies | 20.3 | 27.8 | 16.2 | 22.1 | 20.7 | 20.7 | 2.2 | 27.9 |
| State education agencies | 2.6 | 3.5 | 3.8 | 5.2 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 112.8 | 43.3 |
| College students[2] | 16.9 | 23.2 | 12.3 | 16.8 | 18.5 | 18.5 | 9.2 | 50.2 |
| Institutions of higher education | 20.8 | 28.6 | 23.8 | 32.5 | 31.0 | 31.0 | 48.9 | 30.2 |
| Federal government | 2.6 | 3.5 | 2.8 | 3.9 | 3.1 | 3.1 | - 22.3 | 10.8 |
| Multiple types | 4.7 | 6.4 | 6.5 | 8.8 | 10.4 | 10.4 | 122.7 | 60.8 |
| Other | 5.1 | 7.0 | 7.9 | 10.7 | 10.8 | 10.8 | 111.0 | 37.4 |

[1] Estimated.
[2] This includes estimated off-campus spending by students. See Sources and Methodology section for estimation procedures.

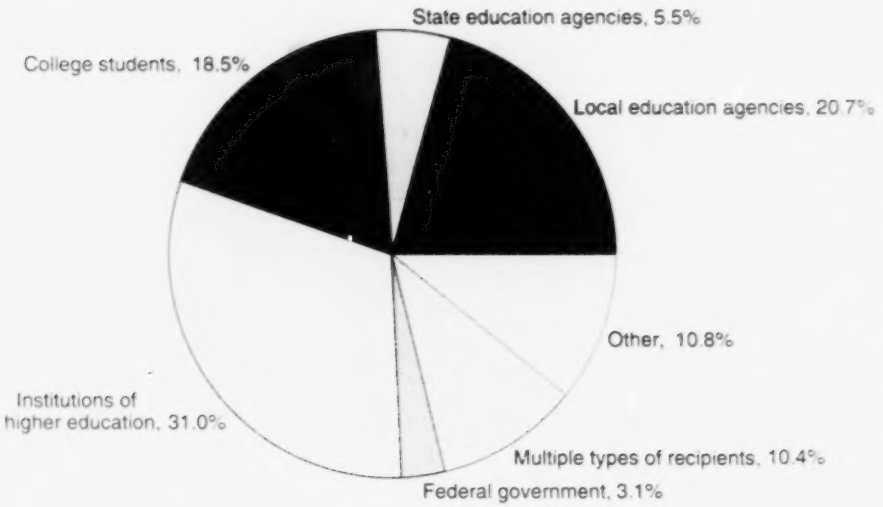
NOTE: Excludes estimated federal tax expenditures. Percentages based on unrounded numbers. Because of rounding, details may not add up to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of the Undersecretary, unpublished data, and National Center for Education Statistics, compiled from data appearing in U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government*, fiscal years 1982 to 1996; National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development*, fiscal years 1980 to 1995; and unpublished data obtained from various federal agencies.

Federal support to education (excluding federal tax expenditures) amounted to $100.1 billion in FY 95. The IHEs received the largest share, followed by LEAs, college students, other, multiple, SEAs, and the federal government (see tables 7A and 7B). Federal education funds increased 36 percent between FY 80 and FY 95, after adjustment for inflation, but there were significant differences among the recipient categories. Funds received by LEAs remained relatively stable, after adjustment for inflation. There was sizeable growth from FY 80 to FY 95 in funds received by multiple recipients, SEAs, and other recipients. The growth in funds to SEAs and multiple recipients was in large measure due to increases in funding for handicapped students and the Head Start program. Funds for the "other" category rose by 111 percent between FY 80 and FY 95. Much of this funding went to financial institutions to support the Federal Family Education Loan program (see tables 8A, 8B, and tables D and F in appendix).

In FY 95 (see tables 8A and 8B), LEAs received most of the elementary and secondary education funds and 21 percent of all federal education support. Students received the largest portion of support at the postsecondary education level and SEAs received the highest proportion at the "other" education level. IHEs received virtually all of the research funds. IHEs were also the largest recipient of total federal support (31 percent). Most of the off-budget support and nonfederal funds went to college students and IHEs.

## Figure 3.--Total federal support for education, by type of ultimate recipient: Fiscal year 1995




Total = $100.1 billion

Note: Excludes estimated federal tax expenditures.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of the Undersecretary, unpublished tabulations, and National Center for Education Statistics, compiled from data appearing in the U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 1996;* National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds Research and Development, Fiscal Years 1993, 1994, and 1995;* and unpublished tabulations from various agencies.

In FY 95 (see table F in appendix), ED was the largest provider of federal funds for LEA and SEA recipients. The largest provider for "students" was off-budget support and nonfederal funds generated by programs administered by the Department of Education (ED). The largest provider for IHEs was off-budget support and nonfederal funds generated by programs administered by the Department of Education and the Department of Health and Human Services; for the federal category, the Department of Defense; for the "other" category of recipients, the off-budget support, the nonfederal funds, and the Department of Education; and for the multiple category of recipients, the Department of Health and Human Services and the Department of Labor.

## Table 8A.—Federal support for education, by level and type of ultimate recipient: Fiscal years 1980, 1990, and 1995

[Amounts in billions of **current** dollars]

| Year and level | Ultimate recipient | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | LEA | SEA | Students | IHE | FED | Multiple | Other |
| **1980 total** | **$39.3** | **$10.9** | **$1.4** | **$9.1** | **$11.2** | **$1.4** | **$2.5** | **$2.8** |
| Elementary and secondary | 16.0 | 10.9 | 0.9 | 1.6 | (1) | 0.7 | 1.9 | (1) |
| Postsecondary | 11.1 | — | 0.1 | 5.4 | 3.8 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 1.3 |
| Other | 1.5 | (1) | 0.3 | (1) | (1) | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| Research | 5.8 | — | — | — | 5.8 | — | — | — |
| Off-budget support and nonfederal funds | 4.9 | — | 0.1 | 2.1 | 1.6 | — | — | 1.0 |
| **1990 total** | **62.8** | **13.9** | **3.3** | **10.5** | **20.4** | **2.4** | **5.5** | **6.7** |
| Elementary and secondary | 22.0 | 13.9 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 1.4 | 4.5 | 0.1 |
| Postsecondary | 13.7 | — | 0.3 | 4.9 | 4.0 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 3.7 |
| Other | 3.4 | (1) | 1.5 | (1) | — | 0.8 | 0.4 | 0.6 |
| Research | 12.6 | — | — | — | 12.6 | — | — | — |
| Off-budget support and nonfederal funds | 11.2 | — | 0.2 | 4.9 | 3.7 | — | — | 2.4 |
| **1995 total[2]** | **100.1** | **20.7** | **5.5** | **18.5** | **31.0** | **3.1** | **10.4** | **10.8** |
| Elementary and secondary | 35.2 | 20.7 | 2.5 | 1.1 | 0.2 | 1.7 | 9.0 | (1) |
| Postsecondary | 17.7 | — | 0.3 | 6.7 | 5.3 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 4.5 |
| Other | 5.0 | 0.1 | 2.1 | (1) | 0.1 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| Research | 15.9 | — | — | — | 15.9 | — | — | — |
| Off-budget support and nonfederal funds | 26.2 | — | 0.6 | 10.7 | 9.6 | — | — | 5.4 |

[1] $50 million or less.
[2] Estimated.
—Not applicable.

## Table 8B.—Federal support for education, by level and type of ultimate recipient: Fiscal years 1980, 1990, and 1995

[Amounts in billions of **constant** FY 95 dollars]

| Year and level | Ultimate recipient | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | LEA | SEA | Students | IHE | FED | Multiple | Other |
| **1980 total** | **$73.0** | **$20.3** | **$2.6** | **$16.9** | **$20.8** | **$2.6** | **$4.7** | **$5.1** |
| Elementary and secondary | 29.7 | 20.3 | 1.6 | 2.9 | (1) | 1.3 | 3.5 | (1) |
| Postsecondary | 20.6 | — | 0.2 | 10.0 | 7.1 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 2.5 |
| Other | 2.9 | (1) | 0.6 | (1) | (1) | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.7 |
| Research | 10.8 | — | — | — | 10.8 | — | — | — |
| Off-budget support and nonfederal funds | 9.0 | — | 0.2 | 4.0 | 3.0 | — | — | 1.9 |
| **1990 total** | **73.3** | **16.2** | **3.8** | **12.3** | **23.8** | **2.8** | **6.5** | **7.9** |
| Elementary and secondary | 25.7 | 16.2 | 1.5 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 1.7 | 5.3 | 0.1 |
| Postsecondary | 15.9 | — | 0.3 | 5.8 | 4.6 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 4.3 |
| Other | 4.0 | (1) | 1.8 | (1) | — | 0.9 | 0.4 | 0.7 |
| Research | 14.7 | — | — | — | 14.7 | — | — | — |
| Off-budget support and nonfederal funds | 13.1 | — | 0.2 | 5.7 | 4.4 | — | — | 2.8 |
| **1995 total[2]** | **100.1** | **20.7** | **5.5** | **18.5** | **31.0** | **3.1** | **10.4** | **10.8** |
| Elementary and secondary | 35.2 | 20.7 | 2.5 | 1.1 | 0.2 | 1.7 | 9.0 | (1) |
| Postsecondary | 17.7 | — | 0.3 | 6.7 | 5.3 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 4.5 |
| Other | 5.0 | 0.1 | 2.1 | (1) | 0.1 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| Research | 15.9 | — | — | — | 15.9 | — | — | — |
| Off-budget support and nonfederal funds | 26.2 | — | 0.6 | 10.7 | 9.6 | — | — | 5.4 |

[1] $50 million or less.
[2] Estimated.
—Not applicable.

NOTE: Excludes estimated federal tax expenditures. Percentages based on unrounded numbers. Because of rounding, details may not add up to totals. See tables 7A and 7B for the names of recipients abbreviated above.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of the Undersecretary, unpublished data, and National Center for Education Statistics, compiled from data appearing in U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government*, fiscal years 1982 to 1996; National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development*, fiscal years 1980 to 1995; and unpublished data obtained from various federal agencies.

# Federal Support for Education Institutions

Total expenditures by public and private elementary and secondary schools and institutions of higher education from all sources (federal, state, and local governments, and private) rose from $307.2 billion in FY 80 to an estimated $508.3 billion in FY 95,[4] an increase of 65 percent after being adjusted for inflation (see table 9B). Federal education support going to these institutions, including off-budget support, nonfederal funds, and on-budget funds including support for research, increased from $43.7 billion to $57.3 billion,[5] or 31 percent after adjustment for inflation.

Federal education support going to public and private elementary and secondary institutions, LEAs and SEAs increased 15 percent (in constant dollars) between FY 80 and FY 95 and total federal support to IHEs increased 49 percent (in constant dollars) during the same time. Because of the more rapid rise in expenditures of educational institutions, the proportion of funding from federal sources declined from 14 percent in FY 80 to 11 percent in FY 95. Between FY 90 and FY 95, however, the share of federal support increased slightly.

The Department of Education (ED) was the largest source of federal support for LEAs and SEAs. SEAs received 76 percent of their federal education support from ED, while LEAs received 58 percent in FY 95. Most of the remaining federal support for LEAs came from the Department of Agriculture's Child Nutrition Program (39 percent) (see table F in appendix).

Estimated institutional expenditures for IHEs increased 73 percent between FY 80 and FY 95, after adjustment for inflation. During this period, federal on-budget support for IHEs increased 20 percent and off-budget support and nonfederal funds for IHEs increased 220 percent. Because of the rise in expenditures of higher education institutions, the share of funding from the federal government dipped from 18 percent in FY 80 to almost 15 percent in FY 95. Between FYs 90 and 95, however, the share of federal support increased.

Off-budget support and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation and on-budget funds from the Department of Health and Human Services and from the Department of Education were the largest providers of federal program support for IHEs, accounting for 31 percent, 23 percent, and 16 percent respectively, of the FY 95 total. Other major sources of federal support for IHEs were the Department of Energy, 8 percent; National Science Foundation, 7 percent; the Department of Defense, 6 percent; and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, 6 percent. Of all types of recipients, IHEs received their federal funds from the largest number of different departments and agencies, minimizing their dependence on any one.

It is important to note that tables 9A and 9B undercount federal support. That is because these tables include only the federal support passed through LEAs, SEAs, and IHE (see tables D, E, and F in appendix). These tables do not include the funds in the "federal" category that represent institutional expenditures, such as those of Bureau of Indian Affairs schools or the Department of Defense service schools.

[4] U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Digest of Education Statistics, 1995*.

[5] These federal amounts differ from those reported in other NCES reports from the Common Core of Data and Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education surveys. For further discussion, see Sources and Methodology section, pages 25–27.

## Table 9A.—Estimated expenditures of education institutions and federal support, by level and type of federal support:[1] Fiscal years 1980, 1990, and 1995

[Amounts in billions of **current** dollars]

| Level of institution and type of federal support | FY 80 | | FY 90 | | FY 95[2] | | Percent change, FY 80 to FY 95[2] | Percent change, FY 90 to FY 95[2] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Amount | Percent of 1980 expenditure | Amount | Percent of 1990 expenditure | Amount | Percent of 1995 expenditure | | |
| All levels | | | | | | | | |
| Total expenditures | $165.6 | 100.0 | $382.2 | 100.0 | $508.3 | 100.0 | 206.9 | 33.3 |
| Federal support[3] | 23.6 | 14.2 | 37.6 | 9.8 | 57.3 | 11.3 | 143.0 | 52.4 |
| On-budget | 21.9 | 13.2 | 33.6 | 8.8 | 47.1 | 9.3 | 115.6 | 40.2 |
| Dept. of Education | 8.7 | 5.2 | 14.1 | 3.7 | 21.0 | 4.1 | 141.8 | 48.5 |
| Federally generated[4] | 1.7 | 1.0 | 4.0 | 1.0 | 10.1 | 2.0 | 493.9 | 155.7 |
| Elementary/secondary institutions | | | | | | | | |
| Total expenditures | $103.2 | 100.0 | $230.7 | 100.0 | $307.5 | 100.0 | 198.1 | 33.3 |
| Federal support[5] | 12.3 | 11.9 | 17.2 | 7.5 | 26.2 | 8.5 | 112.7 | 52.7 |
| On-budget | 12.2 | 11.9 | 16.9 | 7.4 | 25.6 | 8.3 | 109.7 | 51.4 |
| Dept. of Education | 6.4 | 6.2 | 10.5 | 4.6 | 16.1 | 5.2 | 151.1 | 53.6 |
| Federally generated[4] | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 508.6 | 163.6 |
| Higher education institutions | | | | | | | | |
| Total expenditures | $62.5 | 100.0 | $150.6 | 100.0 | $200.8 | 100.0 | 221.5 | 33.4 |
| Federal support | 11.2 | 18.0 | 20.4 | 13.5 | 31.0 | 15.4 | 176.2 | 52.0 |
| On-budget | 9.6 | 15.4 | 16.7 | 11.0 | 21.5 | 10.7 | 123.1 | 28.8 |
| Dept. of Education | 2.3 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 2.4 | 4.9 | 2.4 | 115.7 | 34.0 |
| Federally generated[4] | 1.6 | 2.6 | 3.7 | 2.5 | 9.6 | 4.8 | 493.1 | 155.2 |

[1] Excludes estimated federal tax expenditures.
[2] Estimated.
[3] Includes all LEA, SEA, and IHE funds in table 8A.
[4] Includes off-budget support and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation.
[5] Includes all LEA and SEA revenues in table 8A.

## Table 9B.—Estimated expenditures of education institutions and federal support, by level and type of federal support:[1] Fiscal years 1980, 1990, and 1995

[Amounts in billions of **constant** FY 95 dollars]

| Level of institution and type of federal support | FY 80 | | FY 90 | | FY 95[2] | | Percent change, FY 80 to FY 95[2] | Percent change, FY 90 to FY 95[2] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Amount | Percent of 1980 expenditure | Amount | Percent of 1990 expenditure | Amount | Percent of 1995 expenditure | | |
| All levels | | | | | | | | |
| Total expenditures | $307.2 | 100.0 | $445.2 | 100.0 | $508.3 | 100.0 | 65.4 | 14.2 |
| Federal support[3] | 43.7 | 14.2 | 43.9 | 9.8 | 57.3 | 11.3 | 31.0 | 30.5 |
| On-budget | 40.5 | 13.2 | 39.3 | 8.8 | 47.1 | 9.3 | 16.2 | 20.1 |
| Dept. of Education | 16.1 | 5.2 | 16.5 | 3.7 | 21.0 | 4.1 | 30.4 | 27.2 |
| Federally generated[4] | 3.2 | 1.0 | 4.6 | 1.0 | 10.1 | 2.0 | 220.2 | 119.0 |
| Elementary/secondary institutions | | | | | | | | |
| Total expenditures | $191.4 | 100.0 | $269.4 | 100.0 | $307.5 | 100.0 | 60.7 | 14.2 |
| Federal support[5] | 22.9 | 11.9 | 20.0 | 7.5 | 26.2 | 8.5 | 14.7 | 30.8 |
| On-budget | 22.7 | 11.9 | 19.8 | 7.4 | 25.6 | 8.3 | 13.1 | 29.6 |
| Dept. of Education | 11.9 | 6.2 | 12.3 | 4.6 | 16.1 | 5.2 | 35.3 | 31.5 |
| Federally generated[4] | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 228.1 | 125.8 |
| Higher education institutions | | | | | | | | |
| Total expenditures | $115.9 | 100.0 | $175.8 | 100.0 | $200.8 | 100.0 | 73.3 | 14.2 |
| Federal support | 20.8 | 18.0 | 23.8 | 13.5 | 31.0 | 15.4 | 48.9 | 30.2 |
| On-budget | 17.9 | 15.4 | 19.5 | 11.0 | 21.5 | 10.7 | 20.3 | 10.3 |
| Dept. of Education | 4.2 | 3.6 | 4.3 | 2.4 | 4.9 | 2.4 | 16.3 | 14.8 |
| Federally generated[4] | 3.0 | 2.6 | 4.4 | 2.5 | 9.6 | 4.8 | 219.7 | 118.6 |

[1] Excludes estimated federal tax expenditures.
[2] Estimated.
[3] Includes all LEA, SEA, and IHE funds in table 8B.
[4] Includes off-budget support and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation.
[5] Includes all LEA and SEA revenues in table 8B.

NOTE: This table includes only the federal support where local educational agencies, state education agencies, and postsecondary institutions are the ultimate recipients. Federal contributions to education through tax expenditures are not included in this table. Such payments would add substantial amounts and several percentage points to the federal share. Percentages are based on unrounded numbers. Data for institutional expenditures are for the academic year ending in the fiscal year indicated. Data for institutional expenditures and federal funds are adjusted by the federal funds composite deflator. Percentages based on unrounded numbers. Because of rounding, details may not add up to totals. (See Sources and Methodology, pages 25–27.)

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, derived from Common Core of Data and Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education surveys; and compilations from data appearing in U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government*, fiscal years 1982 to 1996; National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development*, fiscal years 1980 to 1995; unpublished data obtained from various federal agencies; and U.S. Department of Education, Office of the Undersecretary, unpublished data (see tables D, E, and F in current dollars in appendix).

# Sources and Methodology

Data on expenditures for U.S. Department of Education programs came from the U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government*, FY 1967 to 1996 editions. Budget offices of other federal agencies provided information for all other federal program support except for research funds, which are obligations reported by the National Science Foundation in *Federal Funds for Research and Development*, fiscal years 1965 to 1995. All FY 95 data, including the Department of Education's, were estimated. The estimates are from the federal agencies contacted and the *Budget of the United States Government. Fiscal Year 1996*.

Except for money spent on research, outlays were used to report program funds to the extent possible. (ED totals do not reflect deductions for offsetting receipts.) Some federal program funds not commonly recognized as education assistance are also included in the totals reported. For example, portions of federal funds paid to some states and counties as shared revenues resulting from the sale of timber and minerals from public lands have been estimated as funds used for education purposes by the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the U.S. Department of the Interior. Parts of the funds received by states (in 1980) and localities under the General Revenue Sharing Program are also included. The share of these funds allocated to education was assumed equal to the share of general fund expenditures for elementary and secondary education by states and localities in the same year as reported by the U.S. Bureau of the Census in its annual publication, *Governmental Finances*. Portions of federal funds received by the District of Columbia are also included. The share of federal funds for the District of Columbia assigned to education was assumed equal to the share of the city's general fund expenditures for each level of education.

All state intergovernmental expenditures for education were assumed earmarked for elementary/secondary education. Contributions of parent governments of dependent school systems to their public schools amounted to approximately 9 percent of local government revenues and local government revenue sharing in each year. Therefore, 9 percent of local government revenue sharing funds were assumed allocated each fiscal year to elementary and secondary education. Parent government contributions to public school systems were obtained from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Finances of Public School Systems*. The amount of state revenue sharing funds allocated for postsecondary education in 1980 was assumed to be 13 percent, the proportion of direct state expenditures for institutions of higher education reported in *Governmental Finances* for that year.

Also in the Medicare program there are education-related programs. These programs are called "direct medical education" (DME) and "indirect medical education" (IME). The Medicare program funds medical training costs "direct medical education" (DME) expenses in hospitals. These costs include the salaries of teachers, residents, supervisors, and administrators and education-related expenses such as classrooms. The DME costs are based on Medicare's share of costs associated with running residency training programs. Medicare has also recognized "indirect medical education" (IME) expenses, which are estimated payments for the higher patient care costs that teaching hospitals experience. Both DME and IME money goes to teaching hospitals. Unfortunately, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services can only provide the costs of these Medicare programs since FY 90. Because of accounting procedures, they cannot go back any further, but we do know that since the 1960s these programs did exist and were funded. Table C in the appendix has footnoted the dollar amounts expended in the 1990s, but they are not included in the total because this report is comparing dollar amounts spent between FY 80 and FY 95.

The federal government began financing the medical education establishment in the 1960s. Its support is primarily through Medicare, but there are other programs in the Department of Defense, in the professional development education programs; the Department of Health and Human Services, health professionals training programs, National Health Service Corps scholarships program, NIH training grants, health teaching facilities program; and the Department of Veterans Affairs, initiatives in allying regional hospitals with medical schools. Eventually, the Department of Veterans Affairs helped create new state medical schools and expanded its support of medical education faculty and residents.

For the job training programs conducted by the Department of Labor, only estimated sums spent on classroom training have been reported as educational program support.

NCES reports all federal funds in support of education or of educational institutions. This report is an extension of a data series first constructed by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget in 1967 and transferred in the early 1980s to NCES. In the past, the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) prepared annual reports on federal education program support. These were pub-

lished in *Special Analyses, Budget of the United States Government*. The information presented in this report is not, however, a continuation of the OMB series. A number of differences in the two series should be noted. OMB required all federal agencies to report outlays for education-related programs using a standardized form, thereby assuring agency compliance and consistency in reporting. The scope of education programs reported here differs from OMB. Nonfederal funds such as the annual volume of guaranteed student loans were not included in OMB's reports. Finally, while some mention was made of an annual estimate of federal tax expenditures, OMB did not include this estimate in its annual analysis of federal education support. Estimated federal tax expenditures for education are the difference between current federal tax receipts and what these receipts would be without existing education deductions to income allowed by federal tax provisions. Federal tax expenditures data are from reports prepared under contract ("Federal Tax Expenditures, FY 1980 to FY 1984;" "Federal Tax Expenditures, FY 1984 to FY 1988;" and "Federal Tax Expenditures, FY 1975 to FY 1990") for the National Center for Education Statistics, U.S. Department of Education.

The method for estimating recipients' data is based on Victor Miller and Jay Noell's *Estimating Federal Funds for Education: A New Approach Applied to Fiscal Year 1980* and Esther Tron's "Federal Support for Education, Fiscal Years 1980 to 1984" (U.S. Department of Education); and the Office of Management and Budget's *Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance*. The recipients' data are estimated based on obligations. These estimates tend to undercount the amount received by IHEs, students, and LEAs because some federal programs have more than one recipient receiving funds. Some recipients may not even realize that the funds they received are federal in origin if they are received indirectly, through a third party. Many do not know the name of the federal department making the payment, especially when one federal agency makes a payment for another agency or when funds flow through intervening state institutions. In some cases the recipients were put into a "multiple recipients" category, because there was no way to disaggregate the amount each recipient received. Thus, distributing federal aid by ultimate recipient must still be indirectly estimated.

Federal support for educational institutions differs in this report from those reported in other National Center for Education Statistics reports from the Common Core of Data (CCD) and Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education surveys. An example would be in FY 1980 where the CCD survey reports $9.5 billion for elementary and secondary institutions, whereas this report has $12.3 billion (in current dollars). The Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education survey reported $8.9 billion for FY 1980, whereas this report has $11.2 billion. There are many reasons for the differences. The institutional surveys count federal revenues received during the fiscal year of the educational institution (often July 1 to June 30), which do not generally correspond exactly to those received during the federal fiscal year (October 1 to September 30). State education agencies are not included in the CCD and the Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education surveys; however, they are included in this report. Some federal programs are forward funded: funds are appropriated in one fiscal year for spending by educational institutions in following years. In some cases, institutions do not identify federal money passed through state governments as "federal" receipts. At the elementary and secondary education level, private elementary and secondary schools and state government-operated institutions such as those for the individuals with disabilities are not included in the CCD survey prior to 1989. Some types of federal student financial aid programs, such as FFEL and NDSL, are specifically excluded from the Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education survey. Off-budget support and nonfederal support are also excluded. Data on federal support appearing in this report are more comprehensive in scope than totals from institutionally-based surveys. For these reasons and a variety of other factors, federal support data in this report will differ from figures in NCES survey reports.

This report shows current and constant dollar comparisons. The federal funds composite deflator from the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (*Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 1996*) was used to compute constant dollars. The composite deflator numbers are:

| Fiscal year | Composite deflator |
|---|---|
| 1965 | 0.2650 |
| 1970 | 0.3282 |
| 1975 | 0.4758 |
| 1980 | 0.7102 |
| 1981 | 0.7817 |
| 1982 | 0.8369 |
| 1983 | 0.8776 |
| 1984 | 0.9125 |
| 1985 | 0.9452 |
| 1986 | 0.9735 |
| 1987 | 1.0000 |
| 1988 | 1.0361 |
| 1989 | 1.0813 |
| 1990 | 1.1282 |
| 1991 | 1.1783 |
| 1992 | 1.2183 |
| 1993 | 1.2513 |
| 1994 | 1.2812 |
| 1995 | 1.3174 |

# Definitions

***Appropriations***—budget authority provided through the Congressional budget process that permits federal agencies to incur obligations and to make payments.

***Constant dollars***—sometimes called real dollars, are dollar amounts that have been adjusted by means of price indexes to eliminate inflationary factors and allow direct comparison across years.

***Current dollars***—dollar amounts that have not been adjusted for inflation.

***Federal funds***—the on-budget funds.

***Federal funds composite deflator***—price index used by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget to adjust federal budget data to compensate for the effects of inflation.

***Federal suppport***—the on-budget, off-budget support, and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation. Excludes federal tax expenditures.

***Fiscal year (FY)***—the yearly accounting period for the federal government, which begins on October 1 and ends on the following September 30. The fiscal year is designated by the calendar year in which it ends; for example, fiscal year 1988 begins on October 1, 1987, and ends on September 30, 1988. [NOTE: Prior to fiscal year 1976, the fiscal year began on July 1 and ended on the following June 30.]

***Loan volume***—is the capital provided by the federal government on FDSL loans and the capital provided by private lenders on the FFEL loans. These are off-budget and nonfederal funds.

***Nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation***—funds that are generated by federal legislation that are not included in the federal budget because they are classified as being private enterprises, even though funding is generated by federal legislation that provides loan guarantees and interest subsidies to support loan capital raised through private sources and institutions of higher education. Although nonfederal funds are excluded from the federal budget, a contingent federal financial responsibility exists for most of these funds in the form of federal guarantees and subsidies for student loans made by banks and public lending institutions. Nonfederal funds are also funds that are made available for education purposes when federal programs require matching funds or offer incentives and subsidies.

***Obligations***—are binding agreements that will result in outlays, immediately or in the future. Budgetary resources must be available before obligations can be incurred legally.

***Off-budget support***—certain federal support that has been excluded from the budget by law. The funding is not, therefore, included in the totals for the budget. The expenditures add to the federal debt, not the deficit.

***On-budget funds***—funds that are provided through programs funded by Congressional appropriations. Nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation and off-budget support are not included in the on-budget funds.

***Outlays***—a measure of government spending. They are payments to liquidate obligations (other than the repayment of debt), net of refunds and offsetting collections. Outlays are generally recorded on a cash basis, but also include many cash-equivalent transactions, the subsidy cost of direct loans and loan guarantees, and interest accrued on public issues of the public debt.

***Revenues***—money collected by the government as duties, taxes, or as premiums from social insurance programs. Revenues are all funds received from external sources, net of refunds, and correcting transactions. Non-cash transactions such as receipt of services, commodities, or other receipts "in kind" are excluded as are funds received from the issuance of debt, liquidation of investments, and nonroutine sale of property.

***Tax expenditures***—revenues foregone by the federal government through allowable income tax deductions. They are reductions of tax revenue attributable to provisions of the federal income tax laws that allow a special exclusion, exemption, or deduction from gross income or provide a special credit, preferential rate of tax, or a deferral of tax liability affecting individual or corporate income tax liabilities.

# Appendix

# Tables

## Table A.—Federal education support and estimated federal tax expenditures for education, by category: Fiscal years 1965 to 1995

[In millions of dollars]

| Fiscal year | Total on-budget support, off-budget support, and nonfederal funds generated by federal programs | On-budget support[1] | | | | | Off-budget support and nonfederal funds generated by federal programs | | | | | | | | Estimated federal tax expenditures for education[9] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total | Elementary and secondary | Post-secondary | Other education | Research at educational institutions | Total | Off-budget support | Nonfederal funds | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | Federal Direct Student Loan[2] | Federal Family Education Loan Program[3] | Perkins Loans[4] | Income Contingent Loans[5] | State Student Incentive Grants[6] | Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants[7] | Work-Study aid[8] | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| | Current dollars | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1965 | $5,354.7 | $5,331.0 | $1,942.6 | $1,197.5 | $374.7 | $1,816.3 | $23.7 | (10) | (10) | $16.1 | (10) | (10) | (10) | $7.6 | (11) |
| 1970 | 13,359.1 | 12,526.5 | 5,830.4 | 3,447.7 | 964.7 | 2,283.6 | 832.6 | (10) | $770.0 | 21.0 | (10) | (10) | (10) | 41.6 | (11) |
| 1975 | 24,691.5 | 23,288.1 | 10,617.2 | 7,644.0 | 1,608.5 | 3,418.4 | 1,403.4 | (10) | 1,233.0 | 35.7 | (10) | $20.0 | (10) | 114.7 | $8,605.0 |
| 1980 | 39,349.2 | 34,493.5 | 16,027.7 | 11,115.9 | 1,548.7 | 5,801.2 | 4,855.7 | (10) | 4,598.0 | 31.8 | (10) | 76.5 | (10) | 149.4 | 13,320.0 |
| 1981 | 44,121.6 | 36,446.2 | 15,903.7 | 12,084.8 | 2,182.2 | 6,275.5 | 7,675.4 | (10) | 7,433.0 | 20.7 | (10) | 76.5 | (10) | 145.2 | 16,380.0 |
| 1982 | 40,142.2 | 34,304.7 | 14,839.2 | 10,872.8 | 1,995.1 | 6,597.4 | 5,837.5 | (10) | 5,597.0 | 19.8 | (10) | 72.0 | (10) | 148.7 | 16,180.0 |
| 1983 | 41,544.7 | 34,719.2 | 14,527.8 | 10,753.4 | 2,204.1 | 7,233.8 | 6,825.5 | (10) | 6,582.0 | 19.8 | (10) | 60.0 | (10) | 163.7 | 16,725.0 |
| 1984 | 43,875.9 | 36,104.5 | 15,292.4 | 10,163.2 | 2,710.4 | 7,938.6 | 7,771.4 | (10) | 7,520.0 | 17.9 | (10) | 76.0 | (10) | 157.5 | 17,090.0 |
| 1985 | 47,753.4 | 39,027.9 | 16,901.3 | 11,174.4 | 2,107.6 | 8,844.6 | 8,725.5 | (10) | 8,467.0 | 21.4 | (10) | 76.0 | (10) | 161.1 | 18,035.0 |
| 1986 | 48,139.4 | 39,745.0 | 17,049.9 | 11,065.6 | 2,620.0 | 9,009.4 | 8,394.4 | (10) | 8,142.0 | 20.2 | (10) | 72.7 | (10) | 159.5 | 19,460.0 |
| 1987 | 50,502.0 | 40,972.2 | 17,535.7 | 10,077.5 | 2,820.4 | 10,538.6 | 9,529.8 | (10) | 9,272.0 | 20.9 | $0.6 | 76.0 | (10) | 160.4 | 19,590.0 |
| 1988 | 53,840.5 | 43,216.0 | 18,564.9 | 10,419.1 | 2,981.6 | 11,250.5 | 10,624.5 | (10) | 10,380.0 | 20.6 | 0.5 | 73.0 | (10) | 150.4 | 16,190.0 |
| 1989 | 59,281.9 | 48,014.0 | 19,809.5 | 13,014.3 | 3,180.3 | 12,009.8 | 11,267.8 | (10) | 10,938.0 | 20.4 | 0.5 | 71.9 | $22.0 | 215.0 | 16,890.0 |
| 1990 | 62,811.5 | 51,624.3 | 21,984.4 | 13,650.9 | 3,383.0 | 12,606.0 | 11,187.2 | (10) | 10,826.0 | 15.0 | 0.5 | 59.2 | 48.8 | 237.7 | 18,140.0 |
| 1991 | 70,371.7 | 57,595.7 | 25,418.0 | 14,703.6 | 3,698.6 | 13,775.4 | 12,776.1 | (10) | 12,372.0 | 17.3 | 0.5 | 63.5 | 87.7 | 235.0 | (11) |
| 1992 | 74,477.9 | 60,479.8 | 27,926.9 | 14,384.1 | 3,992.0 | 14,176.9 | 13,998.0 | (10) | 13,568.0 | 17.3 | 0.5 | 72.0 | 97.2 | 242.9 | (11) |
| 1993 | 84,658.8 | 67,657.9 | 30,834.3 | 17,844.0 | 4,107.2 | 14,872.4 | 17,000.8 | (10) | 16,524.0 | 29.3 | (10) | 72.4 | 184.6 | 190.5 | (11) |
| 1994 | 93,678.2 | 69,150.9 | 32,305.6 | 16,734.4 | 4,484.0 | 15,627.0 | 24,527.3 | $813.0 | 23,214.0 | 52.7 | (10) | 72.4 | 184.6 | 190.5 | (11) |
| 1995[12] | 100,076.4 | 73,828.1 | 35,197.8 | 17,690.1 | 5,014.4 | 15,925.8 | 26,248.2 | 7,094.0 | 18,663.0 | 52.7 | (10) | 63.4 | 184.6 | 190.5 | (11) |
| | Constant fiscal year 1995 dollars[13] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1965 | $26,620.1 | $26,502.2 | $9,657.2 | $5,953.2 | $1,862.5 | $9,029.3 | $117.9 | (10) | (10) | $80.1 | (10) | (10) | (10) | $37.8 | (11) |
| 1970 | 53,623.5 | 50,281.6 | 23,403.5 | 13,839.1 | 3,872.4 | 9,166.6 | 3,342.0 | (10) | $3,090.8 | 84.2 | (10) | (10) | (10) | 167.0 | (11) |
| 1975 | 68,365.9 | 64,480.3 | 29,397.0 | 21,164.9 | 4,453.6 | 9,464.8 | 3,885.7 | (10) | 3,413.9 | 98.8 | (10) | $55.4 | (10) | 317.6 | $23,825.6 |
| 1980 | 72,991.6 | 63,984.4 | 29,730.9 | 20,619.6 | 2,872.8 | 10,761.1 | 9,007.1 | (10) | 8,529.2 | 58.9 | (10) | 141.9 | (10) | 277.1 | 24,708.2 |
| 1981 | 74,358.1 | 61,422.8 | 26,802.5 | 20,366.5 | 3,677.7 | 10,576.1 | 12,935.3 | (10) | 12,526.8 | 34.8 | (10) | 128.9 | (10) | 244.7 | 27,605.2 |
| 1982 | 63,189.3 | 54,000.2 | 23,359.0 | 17,115.3 | 3,140.6 | 10,385.2 | 9,189.1 | (10) | 8,810.5 | 31.2 | (10) | 113.3 | (10) | 234.1 | 25,469.6 |
| 1983 | 62,364.3 | 52,118.2 | 21,808.3 | 16,142.4 | 3,308.7 | 10,858.9 | 10,246.1 | (10) | 9,880.5 | 29.8 | (10) | 90.1 | (10) | 245.7 | 25,106.6 |
| 1984 | 63,344.9 | 52,125.2 | 22,078.0 | 14,672.9 | 3,913.1 | 11,461.2 | 11,219.8 | (10) | 10,856.8 | 25.8 | (10) | 109.7 | (10) | 227.4 | 24,673.3 |
| 1985 | 66,557.6 | 54,396.2 | 23,556.7 | 15,574.6 | 2,937.5 | 12,327.4 | 12,161.4 | (10) | 11,801.1 | 29.8 | (10) | 105.9 | (10) | 224.5 | 25,136.8 |
| 1986 | 65,145.1 | 53,785.3 | 23,073.0 | 14,974.7 | 3,545.6 | 12,192.0 | 11,359.8 | (10) | 11,018.3 | 27.3 | (10) | 98.4 | (10) | 215.8 | 26,334.5 |
| 1987 | 66,531.4 | 53,976.7 | 23,101.5 | 13,276.0 | 3,715.6 | 13,883.6 | 12,554.6 | (10) | 12,214.9 | 27.5 | $0.7 | 100.1 | (10) | 211.3 | 25,807.9 |
| 1988 | 68,458.1 | 54,949.1 | 23,605.2 | 13,247.9 | 3,791.1 | 14,305.0 | 13,509.1 | (10) | 13,198.2 | 26.2 | 0.6 | 92.8 | (10) | 191.2 | 20,585.6 |
| 1989 | 72,225.9 | 58,497.8 | 24,134.9 | 15,856.0 | 3,874.8 | 14,632.1 | 13,728.2 | (10) | 13,326.3 | 24.8 | 0.7 | 87.6 | $26.8 | 261.9 | 20,577.9 |
| 1990 | 73,345.1 | 60,281.8 | 25,671.2 | 15,940.2 | 3,950.4 | 14,720.1 | 13,063.3 | (10) | 12,641.5 | 17.5 | 0.6 | 69.1 | 57.0 | 277.6 | 21,182.1 |
| 1991 | 78,679.2 | 64,394.9 | 28,418.7 | 16,439.4 | 4,135.2 | 15,401.6 | 14,284.3 | (10) | 13,832.5 | 19.4 | 0.6 | 71.0 | 98.1 | 262.7 | (11) |
| 1992 | 80,536.1 | 65,399.4 | 30,198.5 | 15,554.2 | 4,316.7 | 15,330.0 | 15,136.7 | (10) | 14,671.7 | 18.7 | 0.6 | 77.9 | 105.2 | 262.7 | (11) |
| 1993 | 89,130.9 | 71,232.0 | 32,463.2 | 18,786.6 | 4,324.2 | 15,658.0 | 17,898.9 | (10) | 17,396.9 | 30.8 | (10) | 76.3 | 194.4 | 200.6 | (11) |
| 1994 | 96,325.0 | 71,104.8 | 33,218.3 | 17,207.2 | 4,610.7 | 16,068.5 | 25,220.3 | $836.0 | 23,869.9 | 54.2 | (10) | 74.5 | 189.8 | 195.9 | (11) |
| 1995[12] | 100,076.4 | 73,828.1 | 35,197.8 | 17,690.1 | 5,014.4 | 15,925.8 | 26,248.2 | 7,094.0 | 18,663.0 | 52.7 | (10) | 63.4 | 184.6 | 190.5 | (11) |

[1] On-budget support includes federal funds for education programs tied to appropriations.

[2] The Federal Direct Student Loan program (FDSL) program, recently renamed the William D. Ford Direct Loan program, will provide students and parents with the same benefits they are currently eligible to receive under the Federal Family Education Loan (FFEL) program but will provide loans to students through federal capital rather than through private lenders. This program will be an off-budget support program.

[3] Formerly the Guaranteed Student Loan program. New student loans guaranteed by the federal government and disbursed to borrowers.

[4] Student loans created from institutional matching funds (1/3 of the federal contribution). Excludes repayments of outstanding loans.

[5] Student loans created from institutional matching funds (1/9 of the federal contribution). This was a demonstration project that involved only 10 institutions and had unsubsidized interest rates.

[6] Required state matching contributions.

[7] Institutions award grants to undergraduate students, and the federal share of such grants may not exceed 75 percent of the total grant.

[8] Employer contributions to student earnings.

[9] Losses of tax revenue attributable to provisions of the federal income tax laws that allow a special exclusion, exemption, or deduction from gross income or provide a special credit, preferential rate of tax, or a deferral of tax liability affecting individual or corporate income tax liabilities.

[10] Not applicable.

[11] Data not available.

[12] Estimated.

[13] Data adjusted by the federal funds composite deflator prepared by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget.

NOTE.—To the extent possible, federal education funds data represent outlays rather than obligations. Because of rounding, details may not add to totals. Data have been revised from previously published figures.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of the Undersecretary, and National Center for Education Statistics, compiled from data appearing in U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the U.S. Government, Appendix*, fiscal years 1967 to 1996; National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development*, fiscal years 1965 to 1995; "Federal Tax Expenditures, FY 1980 to FY 1984," "Federal Tax Expenditures, FY 1984 to FY 1988," and "Federal Tax Expenditures, FY 1970 to FY 1990" by Stephen M. Barro, prepared for the National Center for Education Statistics, and unpublished data obtained from various federal agencies. (This table was prepared June 1995.)

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## Table B.—Federal on-budget funds for education, by agency: Fiscal years 1965 to 1995

[In thousands of dollars]

| Agency | 1965 | 1970 | 1975 | 1980 | 1985 | 1990 | 1992 | 1994 | 1995[1] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| **Total** | **$5,331,016** | **$12,526,499** | **$23,288,120** | **$34,493,502** | **$39,027,876** | **$51,624,342** | **$60,479,844** | **$69,150,917** | **$73,828,136** |
| Department of Education | 1,000,567 | 4,625,224 | 7,350,355 | 13,137,785 | 16,701,065 | 23,198,575 | 26,116,013 | 30,274,020 | 32,947,447 |
| Department of Agriculture | 768,927 | 960,910 | 2,219,352 | 4,562,467 | 4,782,274 | 6,260,843 | 7,586,729 | 8,509,703 | 9,050,022 |
| Department of Commerce | 9,347 | 13,990 | 38,967 | 135,561 | 55,114 | 53,835 | 80,510 | 74,632 | 107,997 |
| Department of Defense | 587,412 | 821,388 | 1,009,229 | 1,560,301 | 3,119,213 | 3,605,509 | 3,948,471 | 3,994,158 | 3,744,500 |
| Department of Energy | 442,434 | 551,527 | 764,676 | 1,605,558 | 2,247,822 | 2,561,950 | 2,917,137 | 2,734,647 | 2,608,273 |
| Department of Health and Human Services | 1,027,537 | 1,796,854 | 3,675,225 | 5,613,930 | 5,322,356 | 7,956,011 | 9,362,010 | 11,941,577 | 12,681,615 |
| Department of Housing and Urban Development | 221,256 | 114,709 | –52,768 | 5,314 | 438 | 118 | 203 | 592 | 600 |
| Department of the Interior | 170,088 | 190,975 | 300,191 | 440,547 | 549,479 | 630,537 | 715,382 | 688,568 | 691,130 |
| Department of Justice | 10,252 | 15,728 | 61,542 | 60,721 | 66,802 | 99,775 | 134,235 | 148,828 | 168,890 |
| Department of Labor | 230,041 | 424,494 | 1,103,935 | 1,862,738 | 1,948,685 | 2,511,380 | 3,709,531 | 4,015,360 | 4,308,998 |
| Department of State | 64,200 | 59,742 | 89,433 | 25,188 | 23,820 | 51,225 | 53,343 | 54,414 | 49,254 |
| Department of Transportation | — | 27,534 | 52,290 | 54,712 | 82,035 | 76,186 | 91,485 | 125,307 | 126,129 |
| Department of the Treasury | 8,240 | 18 | 1,118,840 | 1,247,463 | 290,276 | 41,715 | 51,779 | 62,159 | 64,107 |
| Department of Veterans Affairs | 97,237 | 1,032,918 | 4,402,212 | 2,351,233 | 1,289,849 | 757,476 | 1,047,579 | 1,382,493 | 1,531,284 |
| Other agencies and programs | | | | | | | | | |
| ACTION | — | — | 7,081 | 2,833 | 1,761 | 8,472 | 8,600 | — | — |
| Agency for International Development | 63,329 | 88,034 | 78,896 | 176,770 | 198,807 | 249,786 | 245,199 | 270,275 | 234,579 |
| Appalachian Regional Commission | — | 37,838 | 45,786 | 19,032 | 4,745 | 93 | 7,608 | 10,242 | 10,242 |
| Barry Goldwater Scholarship and Excellence in Education Foundation | — | — | — | — | — | 1,033 | 2,900 | 2,789 | 2,871 |
| Corporation for National and Community Service | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 93,250 | 145,900 |
| Environmental Protection Agency | — | 19,446 | 33,875 | 41,083 | 60,521 | 87,481 | 152,012 | 113,844 | 101,535 |
| Estimated education share of Federal aid to the District of Columbia | 11,350 | 33,019 | 55,487 | 81,847 | 107,340 | 104,940 | 130,371 | 97,752 | 83,869 |
| Federal Emergency Management Agency | — | 290 | 290 | 1,946 | 1,828 | 215 | 261 | 85,200 | 170,400 |
| General Services Administration | 4,013 | 14,775 | 22,532 | 34,800 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Harry S Truman scholarship fund | — | — | — | –1,895 | 1,332 | 2,883 | 2,401 | 2,323 | 3,571 |
| Institute of American Indian and Alaskan Native Culture and Arts Development | — | — | — | — | — | 4,305 | 6,612 | 12,213 | 11,563 |
| James Madison Memorial Fellowship Foundation | — | — | — | — | — | 191 | 885 | 1,464 | 2,207 |
| Japanese-United States Friendship Commission | — | — | — | 2,294 | 2,236 | 2,299 | 1,610 | 1,585 | 2,107 |
| Library of Congress | 15,111 | 29,478 | 63,766 | 151,871 | 169,310 | 189,827 | 296,044 | 312,724 | 337,417 |
| National Aeronautics and Space Administration | 208,788 | 258,366 | 197,901 | 255,511 | 487,624 | 1,093,303 | 1,383,422 | 1,554,608 | 1,814,311 |
| National Archives and Records Administration | — | — | — | — | 52,118 | 77,397 | 99,412 | 110,411 | 103,390 |
| National Commission on Libraries and Information Science | — | — | 449 | 2,090 | 723 | 3,281 | 1,437 | 724 | 1,033 |
| National Endowment for the Arts | — | 340 | 4,754 | 5,220 | 5,536 | 5,577 | 8,286 | 7,221 | 7,110 |
| National Endowment for the Humanities | — | 8,459 | 63,955 | 142,586 | 125,671 | 141,048 | 159,103 | 158,953 | 159,500 |
| National Science Foundation | 181,216 | 295,628 | 535,294 | 808,392 | 1,147,115 | 1,588,891 | 1,875,072 | 2,025,826 | 2,231,120 |
| Nuclear Regulatory Commission | — | — | 7,093 | 32,590 | 30,261 | 42,328 | 27,418 | 25,735 | 25,060 |
| Office of Economic Opportunity | 189,871 | 1,092,410 | 16,619 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Smithsonian Institution | 2,233 | 2,461 | 5,509 | 5,153 | 7,886 | 5,779 | 6,578 | 10,059 | 9,986 |
| United States Arms Control Agency | — | 100 | — | 661 | 395 | 25 | 100 | — | — |
| United States Information Agency | 7,512 | 8,423 | 9,405 | 66,210 | 143,007 | 201,547 | 237,226 | 230,493 | 271,789 |
| United States Institute of Peace | — | — | — | — | — | 7,621 | 11,350 | 10,794 | 12,255 |
| Other agencies | 10,055 | 1,421 | 5,949 | 990 | 432 | 885 | 1,532 | 5,975 | 6,075 |

[1] Estimated.

—Data not available or not applicable.

NOTE.—To the extent possible, amounts reported represent outlays, rather than obligations.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, compiled from data appearing in U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the U.S. Government, Appendix*, fiscal years 1967 to 1996; National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development*, fiscal years 1965 to 1995; and unpublished data obtained from various Federal agencies. (This table was prepared May 1995.)

## Table C.—Federal on-budget funds for education, by level or other educational purpose, by agency and program: Fiscal years 1965 to 1995

[In thousands of dollars]

| Level or educational purpose, by agency and program | 1965 | 1970 | 1975 | 1980 | 1985 | 1990 [1] | 1992 [2] | 1994 [3] | 1995 [3,4] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| **Total, all programs** | **$5,331,016** | **$12,526,499** | **$23,288,120** | **$34,493,502** | **$39,027,876** | **$51,624,342** | **$60,479,844** | **$69,150,917** | **$73,828,136** |
| **Elementary/secondary education programs** | **$1,942,577** | **$5,830,442** | **$10,617,195** | **$16,027,686** | **$16,901,334** | **$21,984,361** | **$27,026,888** | **$32,305,563** | **$35,197,753** |
| Department of Education [5] | 567,343 | 2,719,204 | 4,132,742 | 6,629,095 | 7,296,702 | 9,681,313 | 12,057,746 | 13,769,196 | 15,378,620 |
| Education for the disadvantaged | — | 1,339,014 | 1,874,353 | 3,204,664 | 4,206,754 | 4,494,111 | 6,158,813 | 6,845,651 | 7,032,187 |
| Impact aid program [7] | 349,671 | 656,372 | 618,711 | 690,170 | 647,402 | 816,366 | 794,794 | 829,952 | 1,088,307 |
| School improvement programs | 72,298 | 288,304 | 700,470 | 788,918 | 526,401 | 1,189,158 | 1,514,892 | 1,469,963 | 1,588,843 |
| Indian education | — | — | 40,036 | 93,365 | 82,328 | 89,451 | 68,523 | 79,095 | 82,831 |
| Bilingual education | — | 21,250 | 92,693 | [illegible]540 | 157,539 | 188,919 | 198,332 | 221,681 | 251,419 |
| Education for the handicapped | 13,849 | 79,090 | 151,244 | [illegible]777 | 1,017,964 | 1,616,623 | 2,243,338 | 2,980,328 | 3,611,709 |
| Vocational and adult education | 131,525 | 335,174 | 655,235 | 860,661 | 658,314 | 1,306,685 | 1,079,054 | 1,340,763 | 1,543,827 |
| Education Reform - Goals 2000 [8] | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1,763 | 179,497 |
| Department of Agriculture | 623,014 | 760,477 | 1,884,345 | 4,064,497 | 4,134,906 | 5,528,950 | 6,714,082 | 7,604,447 | 8,169,498 |
| Child nutrition programs [9] | 178,580 | 299,131 | 1,452,267 | 3,377,056 | 3,664,561 | 4,977,075 | 6,126,983 | 7,043,699 | 7,644,789 |
| Agricultural Marketing Service—commodities [10] | 340,073 | 341,597 | 248,839 | 388,000 | 336,502 | 350,441 | 400,000 | 400,000 | 400,000 |
| Special milk program [9] | 86,609 | 83,800 | 122,858 | 159,293 | 15,993 | 18,707 | 19,178 | (5) | (5) |
| Estimated education share of Forest Service permanent appropriations | 17,752 | 35,949 | 60,381 | 140,148 | 117,850 | 182,727 | 167,921 | 160,748 | 124,709 |
| Department of Commerce | — | — | — | 54,816 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Local public works program—school facilities [11] | — | — | — | 54,816 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Department of Defense | 73,000 | 143,100 | 264,500 | 370,846 | 831,625 | 1,097,876 | 1,197,318 | 1,210,168 | 1,225,862 |
| Junior ROTC | — | 12,100 | 12,500 | 32,000 | 56,600 | 39,300 | 54,746 | 95,500 | 119,600 |
| Overseas dependents schools | 73,000 | 131,000 | 252,000 | 338,846 | 613,437 | 864,958 | 912,916 | 849,649 | 845,284 |
| Section VI schools [7] | — | — | — | — | 162,588 | 193,618 | 229,656 | 265,019 | 260,978 |
| Department of Energy [12] | 100 | 200 | 300 | 77,633 | 23,031 | 15,563 | 15,236 | 11,615 | 11,507 |
| Energy conservation for school buildings [13] | — | — | — | 77,240 | 22,731 | 15,213 | 12,586 | 10,535 | 10,535 |
| Pre-engineering program | 100 | 200 | 300 | 393 | 300 | 350 | 2,650 | 1,080 | 972 |
| Department of Health and Human Services [14] | 79,999 | 167,333 | 683,885 | 1,077,000 | 1,531,059 | 2,396,793 | 3,310,200 | 4,669,181 | 5,090,213 |
| Head Start [15] | — | — | 403,900 | 735,000 | 1,075,059 | 1,447,758 | 2,201,800 | 3,215,946 | 3,534,000 |
| Payments to states for AFDC work programs [16] | — | — | — | — | — | 459,221 | 594,184 | 838,981 | 936,967 |
| Social Security student benefits [17] | 79,999 | 167,333 | 279,985 | 342,000 | 456,000 | 489,814 | 514,216 | 614,254 | 619,246 |
| Department of the Interior | 130,096 | 140,705 | 220,392 | 318,170 | 389,810 | 445,267 | 517,666 | 485,758 | 493,609 |
| Mineral Leasing Act and other funds: | | | | | | | | | |
| Payments to states—estimated education share | 11,075 | 12,294 | 27,389 | 62,636 | 127,369 | 123,811 | 122,045 | 21,693 | 18,557 |
| Payments to counties—estimated education share | 10,731 | 16,359 | 29,494 | 48,953 | 59,016 | 102,522 | 45,805 | 39,819 | 38,439 |
| Indian Education: | | | | | | | | | |
| Bureau of Indian Affairs schools | 92,603 | 95,850 | 141,056 | 178,112 | 177,265 | 192,841 | 325,582 | 399,234 | 411,524 |
| Johnson-O'Malley assistance [18] | 15,534 | 16,080 | 22,251 | 28,081 | 25,675 | 25,556 | 23,590 | 24,326 | 24,359 |
| Education expenses for children of employees: | | | | | | | | | |
| Yellowstone National Park | 153 | 122 | 202 | 388 | 485 | 538 | 644 | 686 | 730 |
| Department of Justice | 6,402 | 8,237 | 9,822 | 23,890 | 36,117 | 65,997 | 94,724 | 112,447 | 138,768 |
| Vocational training expenses for prisoners in federal prisons | 1,466 | 2,720 | 3,039 | 4,966 | 8,292 | 2,066 | 1,944 | 1,240 | 3,463 |
| Inmate programs [19] | 4,936 | 5,517 | 6,783 | 18,924 | 27,825 | 63,931 | 92,780 | 111,207 | 135,305 |
| Department of Labor | 230,041 | 420,927 | 1,097,811 | 1,849,800 | 1,945,268 | 2,505,487 | 3,708,362 | 4,011,184 | 4,299,502 |
| Job Corps [20] | — | — | 175,000 | 469,800 | 604,748 | 739,376 | 925,826 | 964,234 | 1,042,434 |
| Training programs—estimated funds for education programs [21] | 230,041 | 420,927 | 922,811 | 1,380,000 | 1,340,520 | 1,766,111 | 2,782,536 | 3,046,950 | 3,257,068 |
| Department of Transportation [22] | — | 45 | 50 | 60 | 60 | 46 | 60 | 60 | 65 |
| Tuition assistance for educational accreditation—Coast Guard personnel [23] | — | 45 | 50 | 60 | 60 | 46 | 60 | 60 | 65 |
| Department of the Treasury | 32 | — | 847,139 | 935,903 | 273,728 | — | — | — | — |
| Estimated education share of general revenue sharing: [24] | | | | | | | | | |
| State [25] | — | — | 475,224 | 525,019 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Local | — | — | 371,915 | 410,884 | 273,728 | — | — | — | — |
| Tuition assistance for educational accreditation—Coast Guard personnel [23] | 32 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Department of Veterans Affairs [26] | 41,250 | 338,910 | 1,371,500 | 545,786 | 344,758 | 155,351 | 190,608 | 335,866 | 310,411 |
| Noncollegiate and job training programs [27] | 14,550 | 281,640 | 1,249,410 | 439,993 | 224,035 | 12,848 | — | — | — |
| Vocational rehabilitation for disabled veterans [28] | 17,400 | 41,700 | 73,100 | 87,980 | 107,480 | 136,780 | 184,500 | 265,597 | 296,590 |
| Dependents' education [29] | 9,300 | 15,570 | 48,990 | 17,813 | 13,243 | 5,723 | 6,108 | 5,740 | 5,405 |
| Service members occupational conversion and training act of 1992 [30] | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 64,529 | 8,416 |
| Other agencies | | | | | | | | | |
| Appalachian Regional Commission [31] | — | 33,161 | 41,667 | 9,157 | 4,632 | 93 | 5,182 | 2,529 | 2,529 |
| National Endowment for the Arts [32] | — | — | 3,686 | 4,989 | 4,399 | 4,641 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 |



BEST COPY AVAILABLE

## Table C.—Federal on-budget funds for education, by level or other educational purpose, by agency and program: Fiscal years 1965 to 1995—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

| Level or educational purpose, by agency and program | 1965 | 1970 | 1975 | 1980 | 1985 | 1990 [1] | 1992 [2] | 1994 [3] | 1995 [4,5] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| Arts in education | — | — | 3,686 | 4,989 | 4,399 | 4,641 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| National Endowment for the Humanities [33] | — | 20 | 149 | 330 | 321 | 404 | 809 | 1,485 | 1,500 |
| Office of Economic Opportunity [34] | 182,793 | 1,072,375 | 16,619 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Head Start [35] | 96,400 | 325,700 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Other elementary and secondary programs [36] | 20,000 | 42,809 | 16,612 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Job Corps [37] | 34,000 | 144,000 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Youth Corps and other training programs [38] | 31,000 | 553,368 | 7 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA) [39] | 1,393 | 6,498 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Other programs | | | | | | | | | |
| Estimated education share of federal aid to the District of Columbia | 8,507 | 25,748 | 42,588 | 65,714 | 84,918 | 86,579 | 109,894 | 86,627 | 70,669 |
| **Postsecondary education programs** | **$1,197,511** | **$3,447,697** | **$7,644,037** | **$11,115,882** | **$11,174,379** | **$13,650,915** | **$14,384,138** | **$16,734,359** | **$17,690,133** |
| Department of Education [5] | 237,955 | 1,187,962 | 2,089,184 | 5,682,242 | 8,202,499 | 11,175,978 | 11,323,584 | 13,431,998 | 14,061,317 |
| Student financial assistance [40] | — | — | — | 3,682,789 | 4,162,695 | 5,920,328 | 7,071,440 | 7,118,034 | 7,264,842 |
| Federal Direct Student Loan Program [41] | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 148,247 | 842,946 |
| Federal Family Education Loan Program [42] | — | 2,323 | 111,087 | 1,407,977 | 3,534,795 | 4,372,446 | 3,253,648 | 5,070,304 | 4,742,501 |
| Higher education | 218,264 | 1,029,131 | 1,838,066 | 399,787 | 404,511 | 659,492 | 718,406 | 796,278 | 899,314 |
| Facilities—loans and insurance [43] | 3,588 | 114,199 | 16,292 | −19,031 | 5,307 | 19,219 | 25,984 | 16,002 | 14,031 |
| College housing loans [43,44] | — | — | — | 14,082 | −164,061 | −57,167 | −39,907 | −40,041 | −28,911 |
| Educational activities overseas | 129 | 774 | 1,881 | 3,561 | 1,838 | 82 | — | — | — |
| Historically Black Colleges and Universities Capital Financing, Program Account [45] | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 129 | 255 |
| Gallaudet College and Howard University | 15,974 | 38,559 | 111,971 | 176,829 | 229,938 | 230,327 | 263,497 | 280,945 | 285,518 |
| National Technical Institute for the Deaf [46] | — | 2,976 | 9,887 | 16,248 | 27,476 | 31,251 | 30,516 | 42,100 | 40,821 |
| Department of Agriculture | — | — | 6,450 | 10,453 | 17,741 | 31,273 | 34,238 | 25,472 | 25,472 |
| Agriculture Extension Service, Second Morrill Act payments to agricultural and mechanical colleges and Tuskegee Institute [47] | — | — | 6,450 | 10,453 | 17,741 | 31,273 | 34,238 | 25,472 | 25,472 |
| Department of Commerce | 5,081 | 8,277 | 14,973 | 29,971 | 2,163 | 3,312 | 3,270 | 4,000 | 4,500 |
| Sea Grant Program [48] | — | — | 1,886 | 3,123 | 2,163 | 3,312 | 3,270 | 4,000 | 4,500 |
| Merchant Marine Academy [49] | 3,570 | 6,160 | 10,152 | 14,809 | — | — | — | — | — |
| State marine schools [49] | 1,511 | 2,117 | 2,935 | 12,039 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Department of Defense [50] | 77,500 | 322,100 | 379,800 | 545,000 | 1,041,700 | 635,769 | 680,194 | 679,000 | 727,300 |
| Tuition assistance for military personnel | — | 57,500 | 86,800 | (51) | 77,100 | 95,300 | 102,400 | 130,200 | 133,000 |
| Service academies [52] | 77,500 | 78,700 | 86,200 | 106,100 | 196,400 | 120,613 | 125,146 | 141,500 | 157,000 |
| Senior ROTC | — | 108,100 | 116,500 | (51) | 354,000 | 193,056 | 193,348 | 195,300 | 208,900 |
| Professional development education [53] | — | 77,800 | 90,300 | (51) | 414,200 | 226,800 | 259,300 | 212,000 | 228,400 |
| Department of Energy [12] | 3,000 | 3,000 | 3,000 | 57,701 | 19,475 | 25,502 | 34,373 | 17,951 | 16,971 |
| University laboratory cooperative program | 3,000 | 3,000 | 3,000 | 2,800 | 6,500 | 9,402 | 19,100 | 3,600 | 3,240 |
| Teacher development projects [54] | — | — | — | 1,400 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Graduate traineeship programs [55] | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Energy conservation for buildings—higher education [13] | — | — | — | 53,501 | 12,705 | 7,459 | 9,573 | 8,051 | 8,051 |
| Minority honors vocational training [56] | — | — | — | — | 150 | — | — | — | — |
| Honors research program [56] | — | — | — | — | 120 | 6,472 | 1,000 | 900 | 820 |
| Students and teachers [57] | — | — | — | — | — | 2,169 | 4,700 | 5,400 | 4,860 |
| Department of Health and Human Services [14] | 469,223 | 981,483 | 1,686,650 | 2,412,058 | 516,088 | 578,542 | 743,456 | 795,914 | 826,379 |
| Health professions training programs [58] | 139,795 | 353,029 | 599,350 | 460,736 | 212,200 | 230,600 | 305,829 | 305,549 | 312,980 |
| Indian health manpower [59] | — | — | — | 7,187 | 5,577 | 9,508 | 19,460 | 26,398 | 39,997 |
| National Health Service Corps scholarships | — | — | 1,206 | 70,667 | 2,268 | 4,759 | 58,706 | 79,250 | 80,144 |
| National Institutes of Health training grants [60] | — | — | 154,875 | 176,388 | 217,927 | 241,356 | 348,034 | 372,698 | 381,293 |
| National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health training grants | 4,327 | 8,088 | 7,182 | 12,890 | 8,760 | 10,461 | 10,972 | 11,622 | 11,600 |
| Alcohol, drug abuse, and mental health training programs [61] | 85,101 | 118,366 | 63,727 | 122,103 | 43,617 | 81,353 | — | — | — |
| Health teaching facilities | — | — | 353 | 3,078 | 739 | 505 | 455 | 397 | 365 |
| Social Security postsecondary students' benefits [62] | 240,000 | 502,000 | 839,957 | 1,559,000 | 25,000 | — | — | — | — |
| Department of Housing and Urban Development [43] | 220,744 | 114,199 | −55,418 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| College housing loans [43,44] | 220,744 | 114,199 | −55,418 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Department of the Interior | 30,153 | 31,749 | 50,844 | 80,202 | 125,247 | 135,480 | 140,266 | 156,734 | 157,910 |
| Shared revenues, Mineral Leasing Act and other receipts—estimated education share | 6,260 | 6,949 | 15,480 | 35,403 | 71,991 | 69,980 | 68,982 | 79,815 | 81,666 |
| Indian programs | | | | | | | | | |
| Continuing education [63] | 8,993 | 9,380 | 13,311 | 16,909 | 24,338 | 34,911 | 38,970 | 43,184 | 43,907 |
| Higher education scholarships | 14,900 | 15,420 | 22,053 | 27,890 | 28,918 | 30,589 | 32,315 | 33,735 | 32,337 |
| Department of State | 53,420 | 30,850 | 50,347 | — | — | 2,167 | 9,057 | 7,842 | 2,564 |
| Educational exchange [64] | 53,420 | 30,850 | 50,347 | — | — | — | — | — | — |

## Table C.—Federal on-budget funds for education, by level or other educational purpose, by agency and program: Fiscal years 1965 to 1995—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

| Level or educational purpose, by agency and program | 1965 | 1970 | 1975 | 1980 | 1985 | 1990 [1] | 1992 [2] | 1994 [3] | 1995 [4,5] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| Mutual educational and cultural exchange activities | 47,025 | 30,454 | 50,300 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| International educational exchange activities | 6,395 | 396 | 47 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Russian, Eurasian, and East European Research and Training [65] | — | — | — | — | — | 2,167 | 9,057 | 7,842 | 2,564 |
| Department of Transportation [22] | — | 11,197 | 11,885 | 12,530 | 55,569 | 46,025 | 53,991 | 56,640 | 57,138 |
| Merchant Marine Academy [49] | — | — | — | — | 19,898 | 20,926 | 27,007 | 30,241 | 30,854 |
| State marine schools [66] | — | — | — | — | 19,777 | 8,269 | 11,072 | 10,270 | 11,271 |
| Coast Guard Academy [23] | — | 9,342 | 9,780 | 10,000 | 11,857 | 12,074 | 13,071 | 13,103 | 12,416 |
| Postgraduate training for Coast Guard officers [67] | — | 1,655 | 1,855 | 2,230 | 3,499 | 4,173 | 2,540 | 2,726 | 2,302 |
| Tuition assistance to Coast Guard military personnel [23] | — | 200 | 250 | 300 | 538 | 582 | 301 | 300 | 295 |
| Department of the Treasury | 8,208 | — | 268,605 | 296,750 | — | — | — | — | — |
| General revenue sharing—estimated state share to higher education [24,25] | — | — | 268,605 | 296,750 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Coast Guard Academy [23] | 6,815 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Postgraduate training for Coast Guard officers [67] | 1,293 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Tuition assistance to Coast Guard military personnel [23] | 100 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Department of Veterans Affairs [26] | 55,650 | 693,490 | 3,029,600 | 1,803,847 | 944,091 | 599,825 | 854,480 | 1,043,709 | 1,218,803 |
| Vietnam-era veterans [68] | 33,950 | 638,260 | 2,840,600 | 1,579,974 | 694,217 | 46,998 | — | — | — |
| College student support | — | — | — | 1,560,081 | 679,953 | 39,458 | — | — | — |
| Work-study | — | — | — | 19,893 | 14,264 | 7,540 | — | — | — |
| Service persons college support [69] | — | 18,900 | 74,690 | 46,617 | 35,630 | 8,911 | — | — | — |
| Post-Vietnam veterans [70] | — | — | — | 922 | 82,554 | 161,475 | 88,500 | 48,114 | 35,354 |
| All-volunteer-force educational assistance [71] | — | — | — | — | 196 | 269,947 | 650,540 | 886,951 | 1,074,980 |
| Veterans [72] | — | — | — | — | — | 183,765 | 530,820 | 769,481 | 941,260 |
| Reservists [73] | — | — | — | — | 196 | 86,182 | 119,720 | 117,470 | 133,720 |
| Veteran dependents' education [74] | 21,700 | 36,330 | 114,310 | 176,334 | 131,494 | 100,494 | 103,440 | 96,644 | 95,469 |
| Payments to state education agencies [75] | — | — | — | — | — | 12,000 | 12,000 | 12,000 | 13,000 |
| Other agencies | | | | | | | | | |
| Appalachian Regional Commission [31] | — | 4,105 | 2,545 | 1,751 | — | — | 1,487 | 3,413 | 3,413 |
| National Endowment for the Humanities [33] | — | 3,349 | 25,320 | 58,451 | 49,098 | 50,938 | 58,512 | 58,404 | 58,000 |
| National Science Foundation | 27,170 | 42,000 | 60,283 | 64,583 | 60,069 | 161,884 | 210,375 | 225,168 | 265,126 |
| Science and engineering education programs | 27,170 | 37,000 | 60,283 | 64,583 | 60,069 | 161,884 | 210,375 | 225,168 | 265,126 |
| Sea Grant Program [48] | — | 5,000 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| United States Information Agency [76] | 7,512 | 8,423 | 9,405 | 51,095 | 124,041 | 181,172 | 207,676 | 200,429 | 234,274 |
| Educational and cultural affairs [64] | — | — | — | 49,546 | 21,079 | 35,862 | 38,858 | 28,927 | 20,169 |
| Educational and cultural exchange programs [77] | — | — | — | — | 101,529 | 145,307 | 168,818 | 171,502 | 214,105 |
| Educational exchange activities, international information center and library activities [78] | — | — | — | 1,549 | 1,433 | 3 | — | — | — |
| | 7,512 | 8,423 | 9,405 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Other programs | | | | | | | | | |
| Barry Goldwater Scholarship and Excellence in Education Foundation [79] | — | — | — | — | — | 1,033 | 2,900 | 2,789 | 2,871 |
| Estimated education share of federal aid to the District of Columbia | 1,895 | 5,513 | 10,564 | 13,143 | 15,266 | 14,637 | 16,382 | 8,896 | 10,754 |
| Harry S Truman scholarship fund [11,80] | — | — | — | −1,895 | 1,332 | 2,883 | 2,401 | 2,323 | 3,571 |
| Institute of American Indian and Alaskan Native Culture and Arts Development [81] | — | — | — | — | — | 4,305 | 6,612 | 12,213 | 11,563 |
| James Madison Memorial Fellowship Foundation [82] | — | — | — | — | — | 191 | 885 | 1,464 | 2,207 |
| **Other education programs** | **$374,652** | **$964,719** | **$1,608,478** | **$1,548,730** | **$2,107,588** | **$3,383,031** | **$3,991,955** | **$4,483,986** | **$5,014,434** |
| Department of Education [5] | 182,021 | 630,235 | 1,045,659 | 747,706 | 1,173,055 | 2,251,801 | 2,579,883 | 2,795,988 | 3,177,071 |
| Administration | 17,732 | 47,456 | 108,372 | 187,317 | 284,900 | 328,293 | 368,420 | 403,877 | 465,118 |
| Libraries | 26,111 | 108,284 | 225,810 | 129,127 | 85,650 | 137,264 | 214,928 | 142,223 | 150,239 |
| Rehabilitative services and disability research | 137,313 | 473,091 | 709,483 | 426,886 | 798,298 | 1,780,360 | 1,991,875 | 2,244,226 | 2,554,116 |
| American Printing House for the Blind | 865 | 1,404 | 1,994 | 4,349 | 4,230 | 5,736 | 4,587 | 5,636 | 7,445 |
| Trust funds [43] | — | — | — | 27 | −23 | 148 | 73 | 26 | 153 |
| Department of Agriculture | 87,551 | 135,637 | 220,395 | 271,112 | 336,375 | 352,511 | 400,442 | 426,316 | 430,679 |
| Extension Service | 85,924 | 131,734 | 215,523 | 263,584 | 325,986 | 337,907 | 385,087 | 409,110 | 413,272 |
| National Agricultural Library | 1,627 | 3,903 | 4,872 | 7,528 | 10,389 | 14,604 | 15,355 | 17,206 | 17,407 |
| Department of Commerce | 251 | 1,226 | 2,317 | 2,479 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Maritime Administration: | | | | | | | | | |
| Training for private sector employees [49] | 251 | 1,226 | 2,317 | 2,479 | — | — | — | — | — |

## Table C.—Federal on-budget funds for education, by level or other educational purpose, by agency and program: Fiscal years 1965 to 1995—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

| Level or educational purpose, by agency and program | 1965 | 1970 | 1975 | 1980 | 1985 | 1990 [1] | 1992 [2] | 1994 [1] | 1995 [4,5] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| Department of Health and Human Services [14] | 3,953 | 24,273 | 31,653 | 37,819 | 47,195 | 77,962 | 97,643 | 107,896 | 125,155 |
| National Library of Medicine | 3,953 | 24,273 | 31,653 | 37,819 | 47,195 | 77,962 | 97,643 | 107,896 | 125,155 |
| Department of Housing and Urban Development | 512 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Urban mass transportation—managerial training grants [83] | 512 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Department of Justice | 3,850 | 5,546 | 42,818 | 27,642 | 25,517 | 26,920 | 34,525 | 34,065 | 27,822 |
| FBI National Academy | 1,850 | 2,066 | 5,100 | 7,234 | 4,189 | 6,028 | 10,631 | 10,311 | 12,863 |
| FBI Field Police Academy | 1,450 | 2,500 | 5,254 | 7,715 | 10,220 | 10,548 | 12,578 | 11,790 | 8,903 |
| Narcotics and dangerous drug training | 550 | 980 | 1,152 | 2,416 | 83 | 850 | 695 | 275 | 559 |
| National Institute of Corrections [84] | — | — | 31,312 | 10,277 | 11,025 | 9,494 | 10,621 | 11,689 | 5,497 |
| Department of State | 10,780 | 20,672 | 28,113 | 25,000 | 23,791 | 47,539 | 44,086 | 46,557 | 46,675 |
| Foreign Service Institute | 6,395 | 15,857 | 20,750 | 25,000 | 23,791 | 47,539 | 44,086 | 46,557 | 46,675 |
| Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange [64] | 4,385 | 4,815 | 7,363 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Department of Transportation [22] | — | 3,964 | 11,877 | 10,212 | 3,785 | 1,507 | 2,419 | 500 | 500 |
| Highways training and education grants [85] | — | 2,418 | 3,250 | 3,412 | 1,500 | — | 1,945 | — | — |
| Maritime Administration: Training for private sector employees [49] | — | — | — | — | 1,135 | 1,507 | 474 | 500 | 500 |
| Urban mass transportation—managerial training grants [83] | — | 1,546 | 2,627 | 500 | 1,150 | — | — | — | — |
| Federal Aviation Administration [86] Air traffic controllers second career program [87] | — | — | 6,000 | 6,300 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Department of the Treasury | — | 18 | 3,096 | 14,584 | 16,160 | 41,488 | 51,694 | 61,992 | 63,923 |
| Federal Law Enforcement Training Center [88] | — | 18 | 3,096 | 14,584 | 16,160 | 41,488 | 51,694 | 61,992 | 63,923 |
| Other agencies | | | | | | | | | |
| ACTION [89] | — | — | 7,045 | 2,833 | 1,761 | 8,472 | 8,600 | — | — |
| Estimated education funds [90] | — | — | 7,045 | 2,833 | 1,761 | 8,472 | 8,600 | — | — |
| Agency for International Development | 63,329 | 88,034 | 78,896 | 99,707 | 141,847 | 170,371 | 212,220 | 241,948 | 207,651 |
| Education and human resources | 53,968 | 61,570 | 58,349 | 80,518 | 115,104 | 142,801 | 195,570 | 221,988 | 190,651 |
| American schools and hospitals abroad | 9,361 | 26,464 | 20,547 | 19,189 | 26,743 | 27,570 | 16,650 | 19,960 | 17,000 |
| Appalachian Regional Commission [31] | — | 572 | 1,574 | 8,124 | 113 | — | 938 | 4,299 | 4,299 |
| Corporation for National and Community Service [89] | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 93,250 | 145,900 |
| Estimated education funds [90] | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 93,250 | 145,900 |
| Federal Emergency Management Agency [91] | — | 290 | 290 | 281 | 405 | 215 | 261 | 85,200 | 170,400 |
| Estimated architect/engineer student development program [92] | — | 40 | 40 | 31 | 155 | 200 | 250 | — | — |
| Estimated other training programs [93] | — | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 15 | 11 | — | — |
| Estimated disaster relief [94] | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 85,200 | 170,400 |
| General Services Administration [95] Libraries and other archival activities | 4,013 | 14,775 | 22,532 | 34,800 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Japanese-United States Friendship Commission [96] | — | — | — | 2,294 | 2,236 | 2,299 | 1,610 | 1,585 | 2,107 |
| Library of Congress | 15,111 | 29,478 | 63,766 | 151,871 | 169,310 | 189,827 | 296,044 | 312,724 | 337,417 |
| Salaries and expenses | 11,421 | 20,700 | 48,798 | 102,364 | 130,354 | 148,985 | 252,623 | 261,814 | 285,610 |
| Books for the blind and the physically handicapped | 2,317 | 6,195 | 11,908 | 31,436 | 32,954 | 37,473 | 38,688 | 46,600 | 46,502 |
| Special foreign currency program | 1,187 | 2,273 | 2,333 | 3,492 | 4,621 | 10 | 10 | — | — |
| Furniture and furnishings | 186 | 310 | 727 | 14,579 | 1,381 | 3,359 | 4,723 | 4,310 | 5,305 |
| National Aeronautics and Space Administration: Aerospace education services project | 100 | 350 | 600 | 882 | 1,800 | 3,300 | 6,100 | 6,100 | 6,100 [f] |
| National Archives and Records Administration [97] Libraries and other archival activities | — | — | — | — | 52,118 | 77,397 | 99,412 | 110,411 | 103,390 |
| National Commission on Libraries and Information Science [98] | — | — | 449 | 2,090 | 723 | 3,281 | 1,437 | 724 | 1,033 |
| National Endowment for the Arts [32] | — | 340 | 1,068 | 231 | 1,137 | 936 | 3,286 | 2,221 | 2,110 |
| National Endowment for the Humanities [33] | — | 5,090 | 38,486 | 85,805 | 76,252 | 89,706 | 99,782 | 99,064 | 100,000 |
| Smithsonian Institution | 2,233 | 2,461 | 5,509 | 5,153 | 7,886 | 5,779 | 6,578 | 10,059 | 9,986 |
| Museum programs and related research | 2,133 | 2,261 | 4,203 | 3,254 | 4,665 | 690 | 93 | 3,060 | 1,000 |
| National Gallery of Art extension service | 100 | 200 | 300 | 426 | 675 | 474 | 793 | 816 | 857 |
| Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars | — | — | 1,006 | 1,473 | 2,546 | 4,615 | 5,692 | 6,183 | 8,129 |
| U.S. Information Agency—Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange [64] | — | — | — | 15,115 | 18,966 | 20,375 | 29,550 | 30,064 | 37,515 |
| U.S. Institute of Peace [99] | — | — | — | — | — | 7,621 | 11,350 | 10,794 | 12,255 |

## Table C.—Federal on-budget funds for education, by level or other educational purpose, by agency and program: Fiscal years 1965 to 1995—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

| Level or educational purpose, by agency and program | 1965 | 1970 | 1975 | 1980 | 1985 | 1990[1] | 1992[2] | 1994[3] | 1995[4,5] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| Other programs: | | | | | | | | | |
| Estimated education share of federal aid for the District of Columbia | 948 | 1,758 | 2,335 | 2,990 | 7,156 | 3,724 | 4,095 | 2,229 | 2,446 |
| **Research programs at universities and related institutions[100]** | **$1,816,276** | **$2,283,641** | **$3,418,410** | **$5,801,204** | **$8,844,575** | **$12,606,035** | **$14,176,863** | **$15,627,009** | **$15,925,815** |
| Department of Education[101] | 13,248 | 87,823 | 82,770 | 78,742 | 28,809 | 89,483 | 154,800 | 276,838 | 330,439 |
| Department of Agriculture | 58,362 | 64,796 | 108,162 | 216,405 | 293,252 | 348,109 | 437,967 | 453,468 | 424,373 |
| Department of Commerce | 4,015 | 4,487 | 21,677 | 48,295 | 52,951 | 50,523 | 77,240 | 70,632 | 103,497 |
| Department of Defense | 436,912 | 356,188 | 364,929 | 644,455 | 1,245,888 | 1,871,864 | 2,070,959 | 2,104,990 | 1,791,338 |
| Department of Energy | 439,334 | 548,327 | 761,376 | 1,470,224 | 2,205,316 | 2,520,885 | 2,867,528 | 2,705,081 | 2,579,795 |
| Department of Health and Human Services | 474,362 | 623,765 | 1,273,037 | 2,087,053 | 3,228,014 | 4,902,714 | 5,210,711 | 6,368,586 | 6,639,868 |
| Department of Housing and Urban Development | — | 510 | 2,650 | 5,314 | 438 | 118 | 203 | 592 | 600 |
| Department of the Interior | 9,839 | 18,521 | 28,955 | 42,175 | 34,422 | 49,790 | 57,449 | 46,076 | 39,611 |
| Department of Justice | — | 1,945 | 8,902 | 9,189 | 5,168 | 6,858 | 4,986 | 2,316 | 2,300 |
| Department of Labor | — | 3,567 | 6,124 | 12,938 | 3,417 | 5,893 | 1,169 | 4,176 | 9,496 |
| Department of State | — | 8,220 | 10,973 | 188 | 29 | 1,519 | 200 | 15 | 15 |
| Department of Transportation | — | 12,328 | 28,478 | 31,910 | 22,621 | 28,608 | 35,015 | 68,107 | 68,426 |
| Department of the Treasury | — | — | — | 226 | 388 | 227 | 85 | 167 | 184 |
| Department of Veterans Affairs | 337 | 518 | 1,112 | 1,600 | 1,000 | 2,300 | 2,491 | 2,918 | 2,070 |
| ACTION | — | — | 36 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Agency for International Development | — | — | — | 77,063 | 56,960 | 79,415 | 32,979 | 28,327 | 26,928 |
| Corporation for National and Community Service | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Environmental Protection Agency | — | 19,446 | 33,875 | 41,083 | 60,521 | 87,481 | 152,012 | 113,844 | 101,535 |
| Federal Emergency Management Agency | — | — | — | 1,665 | 1,423 | — | — | — | — |
| National Aeronautics and Space Administration | 208,688 | 258,016 | 197,301 | 254,629 | 485,824 | 1,090,003 | 1,377,322 | 1,548,508 | 1,808,211 |
| National Science Foundation | 154,046 | 253,628 | 475,011 | 743,809 | 1,087,046 | 1,427,007 | 1,664,697 | 1,800,658 | 1,965,994 |
| Nuclear Regulatory Commission | — | — | 7,093 | 32,590 | 30,261 | 42,328 | 27,418 | 25,735 | 25,060 |
| Office of Economic Opportunity | 7,078 | 20,035 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency | — | 100 | — | 661 | 395 | 25 | 100 | — | — |
| U.S. Information Agency | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Other agencies | 10,055 | 1,421 | 5,949 | 990 | 432 | 885 | 1,532 | 5,975 | 6,075 |

[1] Excludes $4,440,000,000 for federal support for medical education benefits under Medicare in the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Is not included in the total because data before fiscal year 1990 are not available. This program has existed since Medicare began, but was not available as a separate budget item until FY 90.

[2] Excludes $5,350,000,000 for federal support for medical education benefits under Medicare in the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Is not included in the total because data before fiscal year 1990 are not included. This program has existed since Medicare began, but was not available as a separate budget item until FY 90.

[3] Excludes $6,150,000,000 for federal support for medical education benefits under Medicare in the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Is not included in the total because data before fiscal year 1990 are not available. This program has existed Medicare began, but was not available as a separate budget item until FY 90.

[4] Excludes $6,650,000,000 for federal support for medical education benefits under Medicare in the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Is not included in the total because data before fiscal year 1990 are not available. This program has existed since Medicare began, but was not available as a separate budget item until FY 90.

[5] Estimated.

[6] The U.S. Department of Education was created in May 1980. It formerly was the Office of Education in the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

[7] This program was funded by the U.S. Department of Education in FYs 65-81 in the Impact Aid program. This program provides for education of dependents of federal employees residing on federal property in cases where free public education is unavailable in the nearby community.

[8] This program creates a national framework for education reform and meeting the National Education Goals. This program includes the School-To-Work Opportunities program which will initiate a national system to be administered jointly by the U.S. Departments of Education and Labor. Both departments are to establish a national framework within which all states can create statewide systems to help youth acquire the knowledge, skills, abilities, and labor market information they need to make an effective transition from school to work or to further their education or training.

[9] Starting in FY 94, the Special Milk Program was included in the Child Nutrition Programs.

[10] These commodities are purchased under Section 32 of the Act of August 24, 1935, for use in the child nutrition programs.

[11] This program assisted in the construction of public facilities, such as vocational schools, through grants or loans. No funds have been appropriated for this account since FY 77, and it was completely phased out in FY 84 after the monitoring of closeouts of projects was completed. Data are not available for previous years.

[12] The U.S. Department of Energy was created in 1977. It formerly was the Energy Research and Development Administration and before that the Atomic Energy Commission.

[13] This program was first established in 1979. Funds were first appropriated for this program in FY 80.

[14] The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services was part of the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare until May 1980.

[15] The Head Start program was formerly in the Office of Economic Opportunity, and funds were appropriated to the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Child Development, beginning in 1972.

[16] This program was created by the Family Support Act of 1988. It provides funds for the Job Opportunities and Basic Skills Training Program.

[17] After age 18, benefits terminate at the end of the school term or in 4 months, whichever is less.

[18] This program provides funding for supplemental programs for eligible Indian students in public schools.

[19] This program finances the cost of academic, social, and occupational education courses for inmates in federal prisons.

[20] The Job Corps program was formerly in the Office of Economic Opportunity, and funds were appropriated to the U.S. Department of Labor beginning in 1971 and 1972.

[21] Some of the work and training programs included in this program were in the Office of Economic Opportunity and were transferred to the U.S. Department of Labor in 1971 and 1972. Beginning in FY 94, School-to-Work Opportunities program is included. This program is administered jointly by the U.S. Department of Education and Labor.

[22] The U.S. Department of Transportation was created in 1967.

[24] This program was transferred from the U.S. Department of the Treasury to the U.S. Department of Transportation in 1967.

[25] This program was established in FY 72 and closed in FY 86.

[26] The states' share of revenue-sharing funds could not be spent on education in FYs 81–86.

[27] The U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, formerly the Veterans Administration, was created in March 1989.

[28] This program provides educational assistance allowances in order to restore lost educational opportunities to those individuals whose careers were interrupted or impeded by reason of active military service between January 31, 1955, and January 1, 1977. Includes "Readjustment Benefits," Chapter 34, for education other than college and also includes the Veterans Job Training Program for service persons and veterans. Chapter 34 program closed December 31, 1989. The Veterans Job Training Program was put in the program Payments to State Education Agencies. Veterans who were still eligible to receive benefits under Chapter 34 were put in Chapter 30 (The All-Volunteer-Force Educational Assistance program).

[29] This program is in "Readjustment Benefits" program, Chapter 31, and covers the costs of subsistence, tuition, books, supplies, and equipment for disabled veterans requiring vocational rehabilitation.

[30] This program is in the "Readjustment Benefits" program, Chapter 35, and provides benefits to children and spouses of veterans.

[31] The purpose of this program is to provide stable and permanent employment to those men and women who have served on active duty on or after August 2, 1990, and are unemployed.

[32] This agency was established March 9, 1965. First year of appropriations was 1966. The outlays were larger in the years 1970 and 1975 for elementary and secondary education because of the construction of facilities for vocational schools.

[33] This agency was established in 1965. In 1970, $900,000 was appropriated through the Office of Education, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, for the National Endowment for the Arts, Arts in Education program.

[34] This agency was established in 1965. First year of appropriations was 1966.

[35] The Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 authorized 10 major action programs, including Job Corps, Neighborhood Youth Corps, Adult Literacy, Work Experience, College Work-Study, and Community Action programs, including Head Start, Follow Through, and Upward Bound, and authorized the establishment of Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA). These programs were transferred to the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, U.S. Department of Labor, and the Action Agency in the 1970s. An act on January 4, 1975 established the Community Services Administration as the successor agency to the Office of Economic Opportunity.

[36] Head Start program funds were transferred to the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Child Development, in 1972.

[37] Most of these programs were transferred to the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, in 1972.

[38] The Job Corps programs were transferred to the U.S. Department of Labor in 1971 and 1972.

[39] These programs were transferred to the U.S. Department of Labor in 1971 and 1972.

[40] These programs were transferred to the Action Agency in 1972.

[41] Similar programs were included in the "higher education" program in 1965 through 1975.

[42] The Student Loan Reform Act of 1993 authorized a new Federal Direct Student Loan (FDSL) program, recently renamed the William D. Ford Direct Loan program. This program is a new streamlined lending system that will simplify the process of obtaining and repaying loans for student and parent borrowers and will provide borrowers with greater choice in repayment plans. The FDSL program is projected to replace the FFEL program and be phased in, beginning with the 1994–95 academic year. The FFEL is being reduced beginning in the 1994–95 school year and being supplemented by the FDSL program.

[43] Similar programs were included in the "higher education" program in 1965 through 1975. Formerly called the "Guaranteed Student Loan" program. The FFEL is being reduced beginning in the 1994–95 school year and being supplemented by the FDSL program.

[44] Negative amounts occur when program receipts exceed outlays.

[45] This program was transferred from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development to the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, in FY 79.

[46] The Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs) Capital Financing program was authorized by the Higher Education Act Amendments of 1992 to provide HBCUs with private funds for projects such as repairs, renovation and construction of classrooms, libraries, laboratories, dormitories, instructional equipment, and research instruments.

[47] First year of appropriations for this program was 1967.

[48] Program funds were first appropriated for Tuskegee Institute in 1972.

[49] The Sea Grant College Program Act of 1966 established a matching fund grant program that provides for the establishment of a network of programs in fields related to development and preservation of the nation's coastal and marine resources. This program was transferred from the National Science Foundation to the U.S. Department of Commerce, October 1970. Appropriations began in 1968.

[50] This program was transferred to the U.S. Department of Transportation in FY 81 by Public Law 97–31, from the U.S. Department of Commerce.

[51] The U.S. Department of Defense funds for FYs 90 to 95 exclude military pay and reserve accounts which were included in previous years. FY 65 data are not available except for service academies.

[52] Included in total above.

[53] Instructional costs only are included. These include academies, audiovisual, academic computing center, faculty training, military training, physical education, and libraries.

[54] Includes special education programs (military and civilian), legal education program, flight training, advanced degree program, college degree program (officers), and "Armed Forces Health Professions Scholarship" program.

[55] No funds have been appropriated for this program since FY 82.

[56] This program receives funds periodically.

[57] Appropriations began in FY 84.

[58] Appropriations began in FY 89.

[59] Does not include higher education assistance loans.

[60] Appropriations began in FY 78.

[61] Alcohol, drug abuse, and mental health training programs are included starting in fiscal year 1992.

[62] Beginning in fiscal year 1992, data were included in the National Institutes of Health training grants program.

[63] Postsecondary student benefits were ended by the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981 (Public Law 97–35) and were completely phased out by August 1985.

[64] Includes adult education, tribally-controlled community colleges, postsecondary instruction, and other education.

[65] This program was transferred from the U.S. Department of State to the International Communication Agency (ICA) in the Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1977, which consolidated the functions of the U.S. Information Agency (USIA) and the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs. In FY 82 the ICA became the USIA.

[66] This program provides funds for advanced study and research projects of the Russian, Eurasian, and Eastern European countries by American institutions of higher education and private research firms. Appropriations began in FY 88.

[67] This program was transferred to the U.S. Department of Transportation in FY 81 by Public Law 97–31 from the U.S. Department of Commerce.

[68] Includes flight training. This program was in the U.S. Department of the Treasury in 1965 and was transferred to the U.S. Department of Transportation in 1967.

[69] Includes Vietnam-era veterans under Chapter 34 (GI Bill) of the "Readjustment Benefits" education and training program. This program provides educational assistance allowances, primarily on a monthly basis, in order to restore lost educational opportunities to those individuals whose careers were interrupted or impeded by reason of active military service between January 31, 1955, and January 1, 1977. This program closed December 31, 1989. Some veterans who were still eligible were put in Chapter 30 (the All-Volunteer-Force Educational Assistance program).

[70] Includes service persons under Chapter 34 (GI Bill) of the "Readjustment Benefits" education and training program. Service persons with over 180 days of active duty, any part of which was before January 1, 1977, are eligible to participate in this program.

[71] Includes post-Vietnam-era veterans, under Chapter 32, of the post-Vietnam-era "Veterans Education Account." Provides education and training assistance payments to veterans and service persons with no active duty time before January 1, 1977. Funding is provided through participants' contributions while on active duty and through transfers from the U.S. Department of Defense (DOD). Participants' contributions, up to a maximum of $2,700, are deposited to the fund prior to discharge. When the participant enters training, the monthly disbursement from his or her account is matched two for one from funds provided by DOD. Additional amounts in the form of incentive bonuses may also be provided by DOD funds. The U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs funds are not appropriated for this program, so these data represent obligations.

[72] Public Law 98–525, enacted October 19, 1984 (New GI Bill), established two new peacetime educational programs: an assistance program for veterans who enter active duty during the period beginning July 1, 1985, and ending on June 30, 1988, and an assistance program for certain members of the Selected Reserve.

[73] Chapter 30, also called the Montgomery Bill, and the new GI Bill are for eligible veterans who have agreed to have their military pay reduced $100 per month for their first 12 months of active duty in order to participate in this program. The "Readjustment Benefits" account under the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs pays only the basic allowance, up to a maximum of $300 per month, for full-time training. "Supplemental Benefits" are paid by the U.S. Department of Defense (DOD).

[74] Chapter 106 is for members of the Selected Reserve. The reserve components include the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps Reserve, Army National Guard and Air National Guard under the U.S. Department of Defense (DOD), and the Coast Guard Reserve, which is under the U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) when it is not operating as a service in the Navy. Eligible persons can re-

ceive up to $140 per month for full-time training. The DOD and DOT pay for this program, and the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs administers it.

[74] Includes dependents of veterans under Chapter 35, the "Readjustment Benefits" education and training program. Provides education and training benefits to dependents of veterans who died of a service-connected disability or whose service-connected disability is rated permanent and total.

[75] These payments have been made to state education agencies for years but they were not available as a separate budget item until FY 88.

[76] The USIA was called the "International Communication Agency" in FYs 80 and 81.

[77] This program was in the "Educational and Cultural Affairs" program in FYs 80–83, and became an independent program in FY 84.

[78] This program was combined with the "educational and cultural affairs" program in FY 77.

[79] Public Law 99-661 established this program to operate the scholarship program in tribute to the former Senator from Arizona. The Foundation awards scholarships and fellowships to outstanding graduate and undergraduate students who intend to pursue careers or advanced degrees in science or mathematics. The Foundation may also award honoraria to outstanding individuals who have made significant contributions to improve the instruction of science and mathematics in secondary schools.

[80] Appropriations for this program began in FY 76.

[81] Public Law 99-498 established this Institute as an independent non-profit corporation administered by a Board of Trustees. The Institute provides Native Americans with an opportunity to obtain a postsecondary education in various fields of Indian art and culture.

[82] Public Laws 99-500 and 99-591 established the James Madison Memorial Fellowship Foundation to operate a fellowship program to encourage graduate study of the American Constitution. First year of appropriations was FY 88.

[83] This program was transferred to the U.S. Department of Transportation in FY 68 from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

[84] This program was established by the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 to provide education and training and to provide leadership in improving correctional programs and practices in prisons. FY 75 had large outlays because of the construction of buildings and facilities.

[85] Appropriations for this program began in FY 70. This program is part of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1970, Public Law 91-605.

[86] The Federal Aviation Administration was an independent agency and was transferred to the U.S. Department of Transportation in FY 67.

[87] Appropriations began in FY 72. No funds have been appropriated since FY 82.

[88] First year of appropriations was FY 70.

[89] The National Service Trust Act of 1993 established a new agency, the Corporation for National and Community Service. On October 1, 1993, ACTION became part of the Corporation for National and Community Service—ACTION was established on July 1, 1971. This agency brings together a number of volunteer programs. Some of these funds were formerly in the Office of Economic Opportunity.

[90] These programs included the Service Learning Programs, University Year for ACTION, Volunteers in Service to America, Youth Challenge Program, and the National Student Volunteer Program in FY 1975. In FY 80 programs included were the University Year for ACTION, Young Volunteers for ACTION, and National Service Learning Programs. In fiscal year 1985, the program included was the Service Learning Programs, and in FYs 89 to 94, programs included were the Literacy Corps and the Student Community Services Program. In FYs 94 and 95 the AmeriCorp program is included. This program provides education grants of up to $4,725 per year, for up to 2 years, to help pay for college or to repay student loans to people age 17 years or older who perform community service before, during or after postsecondary education.

[91] The Federal Emergency Management Agency was created on March 25, 1979, representing a combination of five existing agencies. The two largest were the Defense Civil Preparedness Agency in the U.S. Department of Defense and the Federal Preparedness Agency in the General Services Administration. The funds for the Federal Emergency Management Agency in FY 70 to FY 75 were in the other agencies.

[92] First year of appropriations was FY 68.

[93] First appropriations for the "other training programs" were in the late 1960s. These programs include the Fall-Out Shelter Analysis, Blast Protection Design through 1992. Starting in FY 1993 earthquake training and safety for teachers and administrators for grades 1 through 12 are included.

[94] The disaster relief program repairs and replaces damaged and destroyed school buildings. In FY 94 and FY 95 repairs were for the Northridge Earthquake in California. In FY 94, $37.2 million was spent on schools districts; $4.2 million was spent on community colleges and $43.8 million spent on universities. In FY 95, $74.4 million was spent on school districts; $8.4 million on community colleges and $87.6 million on colleges and universities.

[95] This program was transferred from the General Services Administration to the National Archives and Records Administration in April 1985.

[96] This program makes grants for the promotion of scholarly, cultural, and artistic exchanges between Japan and the United States. Appropriations began in FY 76.

[97] The National Archives and Records Administration became an independent agency in April 1985.

[98] This program was established by the act of July 20, 1970, Public Law 91-345.

[99] This program was established by Congress to conduct and support research and scholarships in the fields of peace, arms control, and conflict resolution. This program began operation in February 1986.

[100] Includes federal obligations for research and development centers administered by colleges and universities. FYs 94 and 95 are estimated.

[101] Total outlays for FYs 65 and 70 include the "Research and Training" program. FY 75 includes the "National Institute of Education" program. FYs 80 to 95 include outlays for the Office of Educational Research and Improvement.

—Not available or not applicable.

NOTE.—Some data have been revised from previously published figures. To the extent possible, amounts reported represent outlays rather than obligations.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, compiled from data appearing in U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the U.S. Government*, fiscal years 1967 to 1996; National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development*, fiscal years 1965 to 1995, and unpublished data obtained from various federal agencies. (This table was prepared June 1995.)

## Table D.—Estimated federal support for education, by agency and type of ultimate recipient: Fiscal year 1980

[In millions of **current** dollars]

| Agency | Total | Local education agencies | State education agencies | College students | Institutions of higher education | Federal | Multiple types of recipients | Other [1] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| **Total** [2] | **$39,349.2** | **$10,938.3** | **$1,384.1** | **$9,129.3** | **$11,239.7** | **$1,381.6** | **$2,514.4** | **$2,761.7** |
| **Total program funds – on-budget** | **$34,493.5** | **$10,938.3** | **$1,292.1** | **$6,990.6** | **$9,626.3** | **$1,381.6** | **$2,514.4** | **$1,750.1** |
| Department of Education | 13,137.8 | 5,313.7 | 1,103.2 | 2,137.4 | 2,267.2 | 249.8 | 693.8 | 1,372.7 |
| Department of Agriculture | 4,562.5 | 4,030.7 | 33.8 | — | 226.9 | 7.5 | — | 263.6 |
| Department of Commerce | 135.6 | 54.8 | — | — | 51.4 | 14.8 | 2.5 | 12.0 |
| Department of Defense | 1,560.3 | 32.0 | — | 187.5 | 786.0 | 444.9 | 109.9 | — |
| Department of Energy | 1,605.6 | 77.2 | — | 0.8 | 1,527.1 | — | 0.4 | — |
| Department of Health and Human Services | 5,613.9 | 73.5 | — | 1,585.9 | 3,133.1 | 37.8 | 783.6 | — |
| Department of Housing and Urban Development | 5.3 | — | — | — | 5.3 | — | — | — |
| Department of the Interior | 440.5 | 77.5 | 62.6 | 27.9 | 77.6 | 178.1 | 16.9 | — |
| Department of Justice | 60.7 | — | — | — | 9.2 | 51.5 | — | — |
| Department of Labor | 1,862.7 | 277.3 | 92.5 | 647.5 | 12.9 | 111.0 | 721.5 | — |
| Department of State | 25.2 | — | — | — | 0.2 | 25.0 | — | — |
| Department of Transportation | 54.7 | — | — | 6.6 | 32.0 | 10.0 | 6.1 | — |
| Department of the Treasury | 1,247.5 | 935.9 | — | — | 297.0 | 14.6 | — | — |
| Department of Veterans Affairs | 2,351.2 | — | — | 2,349.6 | 1.6 | — | — | — |
| Other agencies and programs | | | | | | | | |
| ACTION programs | 2.8 | — | — | — | 2.3 | — | 0.5 | — |
| Agency for International Development | 176.8 | — | — | — | 77.1 | — | — | 99.7 |
| Appalachian Regional Commission | 19.0 | — | — | — | 1.8 | — | 17.3 | — |
| Environmental Protection Agency | 41.1 | — | — | — | 41.1 | — | — | — |
| Estimated education share of federal aid to the District of Columbia | 81.8 | 65.7 | — | — | 13.1 | — | 3.0 | — |
| Federal Emergency Management Agency | 1.9 | — | — | — | 1.7 | [3] | 0.3 | [3] |
| General Services Administration | 34.8 | — | — | — | — | 34.8 | — | — |
| Harry S Truman scholarship fund | −1.9 | — | — | — | — | — | −1.9 | — |
| Japanese-United States Friendship Commission | 2.3 | — | — | — | — | — | 2.3 | — |
| Library of Congress | 151.9 | — | — | — | — | 151.9 | — | — |
| National Aeronautics and Space Administration | 255.5 | — | — | — | 254.6 | — | 0.9 | — |
| National Archives and Records Administration | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| National Commission on Libraries and Information Science | 2.1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2.1 |
| National Endowment for the Arts | 5.2 | — | — | — | — | — | 5.2 | — |
| National Endowment for the Humanities | 142.6 | — | — | — | — | — | 142.6 | — |
| National Science Foundation | 808.4 | — | — | 32.3 | 772.9 | — | 3.2 | — |
| Nuclear Regulatory Commission | 32.6 | — | — | — | 32.6 | — | — | — |
| Smithsonian Institution | 5.2 | — | — | — | — | 0.4 | 4.8 | — |
| U.S. Arms Control Agency | 0.7 | — | — | — | 0.7 | — | — | — |
| U.S. Information Agency | 66.2 | — | — | 15.1 | — | 49.5 | 1.5 | — |
| Other agencies | 1.0 | — | — | — | 1.0 | — | — | — |
| Off-budget support and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation | 4,855.7 | — | 92.0 | 2,138.7 | 1,613.4 | — | — | 1,011.6 |

[1] Other recipients include Indian tribes, private nonprofit agencies, and banks.

[2] Includes on-budget funds, off-budget support, and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation. Excludes federal tax expenditures.

[3] Less than $50,000.

— Not available or not applicable.

NOTE: Outlays by type of recipient are estimated based on obligation data. Negative amounts occur when program receipts exceed outlays. Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of the Undersecretary, unpublished tabulations; U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the U.S. Government, Appendix* and *Special Analyses, Fiscal Year 1982*, and the *Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance*; National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development, Fiscal Years 1980, 1981, and 1982*; and unpublished data obtained from various federal agencies. (This table was prepared June 1990.)

## Table E.—Estimated federal support for education, by agency and type of ultimate recipient: Fiscal year 1990

[In millions of **current** dollars]

| Agency | Total | Local education agencies | State education agencies | College students | Institutions of higher education | Federal | Multiple types of recipients | Other [1] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| **Total** [2] | **$62,811.5** | **$13,894.5** | **$3,264.2** | **$10,543.3** | **$20,420.2** | **$2,424.3** | **$5,530.5** | **$6,734.5** |
| **Total program funds – on-budget** | **$51,624.3** | **$13,894.5** | **$3,051.8** | **$5,686.9** | **$16,671.0** | **$2,424.3** | **$5,530.5** | **$4,365.3** |
| Department of Education | 23,198.6 | 8,000.7 | 2,490.4 | 3,859.6 | 3,649.9 | 441.4 | 912.2 | 3,844.5 |
| Department of Agriculture | 6,260.8 | 5,479.2 | 49.8 | — | 379.4 | 14.6 | — | 337.9 |
| Department of Commerce | 53.8 | — | — | — | 53.8 | — | — | — |
| Department of Defense | 3,605.5 | 39.3 | — | 155.5 | 2,004.7 | 1,179.2 | 226.8 | — |
| Department of Energy | 2,562.0 | 15.2 | — | 1.5 | 2,544.9 | — | 0.4 | — |
| Department of Health and Human Services | 7,956.0 | 144.9 | — | 701.8 | 5,120.2 | 78.0 | 1,889.7 | — |
| Department of Housing and Urban Development | 0.1 | — | — | — | 0.1 | — | — | — |
| Department of the Interior | 630.5 | 128.6 | 123.8 | 30.6 | 119.8 | 192.8 | 34.9 | — |
| Department of Justice | 99.8 | — | — | — | 6.9 | 92.9 | — | — |
| Department of Labor | 2,511.4 | — | 375.8 | — | 5.9 | — | 2,129.7 | — |
| Department of State | 51.2 | — | — | — | 2.8 | 47.5 | — | 0.9 |
| Department of Transportation | 76.2 | — | — | 0.3 | 28.9 | 33.0 | 5.7 | 8.3 |
| Department of the Treasury | 41.7 | — | — | — | 0.2 | 41.5 | — | — |
| Department of Veterans Affairs | 757.5 | — | 12.0 | 743.2 | 2.3 | — | — | — |
| Other agencies and programs | | | | | | | | |
| ACTION programs | 8.5 | — | — | — | — | — | 8.5 | — |
| Agency for International Development | 249.8 | — | — | — | 79.4 | — | — | 170.4 |
| Appalachian Regional Commission | 0.1 | — | — | — | — | — | 0.1 | — |
| Barry Goldwater Scholarship and Excellence in Education Foundation | 1.0 | — | — | — | — | — | 1.0 | — |
| Environmental Protection Agency | 87.5 | — | — | — | 87.5 | — | — | — |
| Estimated education share of federal aid to the District of Columbia | 104.9 | 86.6 | — | — | 14.6 | — | 3.7 | — |
| Federal Emergency Management Agency | [3] | — | — | — | — | [3] | [3] | [3] |
| General Services Administration | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Harry S Truman scholarship fund | 2.9 | — | — | — | — | — | 2.9 | — |
| Institute of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development | 4.3 | — | — | — | — | — | 4.3 | — |
| James Madison Memorial Fellowship Foundation | 0.2 | — | — | — | — | — | 0.2 | — |
| Japanese-United States Friendship Commission | 2.3 | — | — | — | — | — | 2.3 | — |
| Library of Congress | 189.8 | — | — | — | — | 189.8 | — | — |
| National Aeronautics and Space Administration | 1,093.3 | — | — | — | 1,090.0 | — | 3.3 | — |
| National Archives and Records Administration | 77.4 | — | — | — | — | 77.4 | [3] — | — |
| National Commission on Libraries and Information Science | 3.3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3.3 |
| National Endowment for the Arts | 5.6 | — | — | — | — | — | 5.5 | — |
| National Endowment for the Humanities | 141.0 | — | — | — | — | — | 141.0 | — |
| National Science Foundation | 1,588.9 | — | — | 161.9 | 1,427.0 | — | — | — |
| Nuclear Regulatory Commission | 42.3 | — | — | — | 42.3 | — | — | — |
| Smithsonian Institution | 5.8 | — | — | — | — | 0.5 | 5.3 | — |
| U.S. Arms Control Agency | [3] | — | — | — | [3] | — | — | — |
| U.S. Information Agency | 201.5 | — | — | 20.4 | — | 35.9 | 145.3 | — |
| U.S. Institute of Peace | 7.6 | — | — | — | — | — | 7.6 | — |
| Other agencies | 0.9 | — | — | — | 0.9 | — | — | — |
| Off-budget support and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation | 11,187.2 | — | 212.4 | 4,856.4 | 3,749.2 | — | — | 2,369.2 |

[1] Other recipients include Indian tribes, private nonprofit agencies, and banks.

[2] Includes on-budget funds, off-budget support, and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation. Excludes federal tax expenditures.

[3] Less than $50,000.

— Not available or not applicable.

NOTE: Outlays by type of recipient are estimated based on obligation data. Because of rounding, details may not add to totals. Data have been revised from previously published data.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of the Undersecretary, unpublished tabulations; U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the U.S. Government, Appendix* and *Special Analyses, Fiscal Year 1992*, and the *Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance*; National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development, Fiscal Years 1990, 1991, and 1992*, and unpublished data obtained from various federal agencies. (This table was prepared June 1992.)

## Table F.—Estimated federal support for education, by agency and type of ultimate recipient: Fiscal year 1995

[In millions of dollars]

| Agency | Total | Local education agencies | State education agencies | College students | Institutions of higher education | Federal | Multiple types of recipients | Other[1] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| **Total**[2] | **$100,076.4** | **$20,745.1** | **$5,463.1** | **$18,495.1** | **$31,046.2** | **$3,135.2** | **$10,385.0** | **$10,806.8** |
| **Total program funds - on-budget** | **$73,828.1** | **$20,745.1** | **$4,903.2** | **$7,801.9** | **$21,477.4** | **$3,135.2** | **$10,385.0** | **$5,380.5** |
| Department of Education | 32,947.4 | 11,959.9 | 4,150.3 | 4,886.0 | 5,020.6 | 535.4 | 1,649.2 | 4,745.9 |
| Department of Agriculture | 9,050.0 | 8,093.1 | 76.4 | — | 449.8 | 17.4 | — | 413.3 |
| Department of Commerce | 108.0 | — | — | — | 108.0 | — | — | — |
| Department of Defense | 3,744.5 | 119.6 | — | 194.9 | 1,938.4 | 1,263.3 | 228.4 | — |
| Department of Energy | 2,608.3 | 10.5 | — | 2.1 | 2,594.7 | — | 1.0 | — |
| Department of Health and Human Services | 12,681.6 | 353.4 | — | 981.6 | 7,002.0 | 125.2 | 4,219.5 | — |
| Department of Housing and Urban Development | 0.6 | — | — | — | 0.6 | — | — | — |
| Department of the Interior | 691.1 | 63.5 | 18.6 | 32.3 | 121.3 | 411.5 | 43.9 | — |
| Department of Justice | 168.9 | — | — | — | 2.3 | 166.6 | — | — |
| Department of Labor | 4,309.0 | — | 644.9 | — | 9.5 | — | 3,654.6 | — |
| Department of State | 49.3 | — | — | — | 1.3 | 46.7 | — | 1.3 |
| Department of Transportation | 126.1 | — | — | 0.2 | 68.6 | 43.3 | 2.8 | 11.3 |
| Department of the Treasury | 64.1 | — | — | — | 0.2 | 63.9 | — | — |
| Department of Veterans Affairs | 1,531.3 | — | 13.0 | 1,516.2 | 2.1 | — | — | — |
| Other agencies and programs | | | | | | | | |
| Agency for International Development | 234.6 | — | — | — | 26.9 | — | — | 207.7 |
| Appalachian Regional Commission | 10.2 | — | — | — | 3.4 | — | 6.8 | — |
| Barry Goldwater Scholarship and Excellence in Education Foundation | 2.9 | — | — | — | — | — | 2.9 | — |
| Corporation for National and Community Service | 145.9 | — | — | — | — | — | 145.9 | — |
| Environmental Protection Agency | 101.5 | — | — | — | 101.5 | — | — | — |
| Estimated education share of federal aid to the District of Columbia | 83.9 | 70.7 | — | — | 10.8 | — | 2.4 | — |
| Federal Emergency Management Agency | 170.4 | 74.4 | — | — | 96.0 | — | — | — |
| General Services Administration | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Harry S Truman scholarship fund | 3.6 | — | — | — | — | — | 3.6 | — |
| Institute of American Indian and Alaskan Native Culture and Arts Development | 11.6 | — | — | — | — | — | 11.6 | — |
| James Madison Memorial Fellowship Foundation | 2.2 | — | — | — | — | — | 2.2 | — |
| Japanese-United States Friendship Commission | 2.1 | — | — | — | — | — | 2.1 | — |
| Library of Congress | 337.4 | — | — | — | — | 337.4 | — | — |
| National Aeronautics and Space Administration | 1,814.3 | — | — | — | 1,808.2 | — | 6.1 | — |
| National Archives and Records Administration | 103.4 | — | — | — | — | 103.4 | — | — |
| National Commission on Libraries and Information Science | 1.0 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1.0 |
| National Endowment for the Arts | 7.1 | — | — | — | — | — | 7.1 | — |
| National Endowment for the Humanities | 159.5 | — | — | — | — | — | 159.5 | — |
| National Science Foundation | 2,231.1 | — | — | 151.1 | 2,080.0 | — | — | — |
| Nuclear Regulatory Commission | 25.1 | — | — | — | 25.1 | — | — | — |
| Smithsonian Institution | 10.0 | — | — | — | — | 0.9 | 9.1 | — |
| U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| U.S. Information Agency | 271.8 | — | — | 37.5 | — | 20.2 | 214.1 | — |
| U.S. Institute of Peace | 12.3 | — | — | — | — | — | 12.3 | — |
| Other agencies | 6.1 | — | — | — | 6.1 | — | — | — |
| Off-budget support and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation | 26,248.2 | — | 559.9 | 10,693.2 | 9,568.8 | — | — | 5,426.3 |

[1] Other recipients include Indian tribes, private nonprofit agencies, and banks.
[2] Includes on-budget funds, off-budget support, and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation. Excludes federal tax expenditures.
— Data not available or not applicable.

NOTE.—Outlays by type of recipient are estimated based on obligation data. Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of the Undersecretary, unpublished tabulations; U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the U.S. Government Fiscal Year 1996*; National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development, Fiscal Years 1993, 1994, and 1995*; and unpublished data obtained from various federal agencies. (This table was prepared June 1995.)

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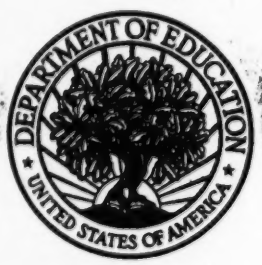




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